WORLD SOCCER

WORLD SOCCER, MAY 1961

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see page twelve

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This month's front cover . . .

An acrobatic attempt by Coluna (white shirt) to foil Sporting de Braga goalkeeper Faria while colleague Oswaldo Trenque watches the proceedings, taken from the game in which Benfica defeated their opponents 2-0, in a league match.

Coming next month

The South American continent is a fascinating one from the soccer angle and the story of Uruguay makes absorbing reading. In next month's issue of **WORLD SOCCER**, Roger Macdonald delves into the soccer background of this illustrious soccer nation. An entirely different continent is also represented through the pen of Norman D. Reich when he brings up to date information on South Africa. Other features include a club focus on the famous Portuguese club Benfica and the usual contributions from Kenneth Wolstenholme, Eric Batty, Gordon Jeffery, Jerry Weinstein, etc. Place a regular order for **WORLD SOCCER**, the all-year-round soccer publication, at your newsagent now.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

World Soccer

1 LUDGATE CIRCUS BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS
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The Editor's Chair

WITH the completion of league tournaments in some parts of the world due shortly it is time for us to confirm that WORLD SOCCER will appear without cessation during the summer. For there is no "close season" in the world of soccer.

Appropriately, therefore, there will not be a break in the monthly appearance of this magazine. It is a fact that there is always soccer activity in one place or another and WORLD SOCCER's function is to bring news of the sport to its readers every month of the year.

In many respects the present period represents the initial stage of the closing phases of many international competitions at both club and international level. These exciting events will be dealt with in detail by this magazine.

Those countries still carrying out their domestic seasons will be given our usual comprehensive coverage. Our special attention will also be directed to the overseas tours, special tournaments and cup finals.

To mention but a few of the forthcoming interesting and appealing competitions to be featured in WORLD SOCCER, we would draw your attention to the second United States International League, the final stages of the European Cup, the European Cup of the Cup Winners, the Inter-Cities-Fairs-Cup, the South American Cup for clubs, the World Champions Cup for clubs and, of course, those World Cup qualifying matches due to be played out. The latter will be spotlighted in our up-to-date Road to Chile series each month.

Many new features will be included which do not particularly or directly affect the special competitions mentioned above. The domestic scene for each individual country will not be forgotten. Moreover those countries who are not considered to be the most dominating centres of world soccer will be given their own personal hearing.

We feel that our feature in this issue on Helenio Herrera does, in some way, pin-point the efforts and achievements behind the scenes in soccer. From time to time we will aim to deal in a similar way with other people who have been responsible for various trends in the same direction.

Therefore having reached and passed the half-way stage in the first year of our existence we feel confident that we can bring to your notice a further wealth of information, news and photographic features through the pages of our magazine.

Soccer is the world game. It is played not merely somewhere but almost everywhere throughout the year. WORLD SOCCER will always try to render useful service by bringing you the events and happenings of the global soccer scene.

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THE BELGIANS FAIL, FLATTER THEN FLOP

INTERNATIONAL POST MORTEM by ERIC BATTY

QUITE the busiest international side, though not the most travelled, were Belgium whose ambitious programme of three international matches on consecutive Wednesdays didn't turn out so well. With league matches thrown in each week-end it was perhaps asking too much of poorly-paid part-timers, yet whatever the reason the players failed to last the course, and flopped badly in their match with Holland.

The Dutchmen's 6-2 win at the Fejenoord Stadion in Rotterdam was a convincing result, and though it was only in the last thirty minutes that they really controlled matters the result must surely place them somewhere near the head of the European ranking list.

The Belgian programme began in Frankfurt with a match against West Germany. Since the First World War, the Germans have failed to beat Belgium only once in eight encounters — the other seven meetings ending in victory with an overall goal tally of 30 to 8. Thus it was no surprise when Germany beat Belgium 1-0 through a goal by Hamburg outside-left Gert Dorfel who leapt high into the air to touch a harmless kind of shot, and edge it past debutante Belgian 'keeper Guy Delhasse.

Dorfel, a raw and inexperienced amateur only two years ago, has improved beyond recognition during his spell with HSV, but in this match at least he failed to fulfil the menace that his presence promised. The same could be said of his club-mate Uwe Seeler who also turned in a somewhat subdued performance.

Home from Frankfurt the Belgian players who are practically all from the three clubs struggling for the championship FC Liege, Standard and Anderlecht survived their week-end appointments without harm and met again in Paris a week later. There, team manager Constant Vanden Stock made two changes from the team beaten in Frankfurt —Van Himst, the new 17-year-old "wonder" giving way to the burly Liege leader Victor Wegria, and the right-wing pair Jurion and Goyvaerts changing places.

Joseph Jurion incidentally wears glasses—and keeps them on during matches! 24 years-old, he now has 29 caps to his credit, and is the captain of *les diables rouges*.

At the Parc the Belgians were well on top for long periods and despite the fact that they spent most of the game trying to equalise a third minute goal from Reims' inside-left Roger Piantoni, they looked much the better side. In retrospect it seems likely that their performance was more due to the poor quality of the opposition, who have repeatedly failed during the past two years, to live up to the high rating they won in 1958.

With five Reims players in their team, France once more looked quite ill at ease and none more so than Racing wing-half Jean Jacques Marcel who was presumably promoted to inside-right in the hope that he would add the necessary bite to the front line. This I suppose was the penalty for scoring from thirty yards in the recent match with Bulgaria !

Just how easy it is to gain a place in the present French team is perfectly illustrated by the case of Paul Sauvage. Until this season Jean Vincent has been a regular on the left-wing for both Reims and France, but lost his place initially through injury to Sauvage a newcomer to Reims. When France needed another outside-left to replace the out of form Vincent there wasn't another man able to claim preference over the new Reims player.

Raymond Kopa, who has been greatly troubled by an old ankle injury this season was unable to control the play as he used so easily to do, and even switched with outside-right Wisnieski in an attempt to make space for himself. Out on the touchline he gave Henri Thellin a hard time, but failed to turn his fortune to France's account.

The gate — 36,000 would have been regarded as a great disappointment practically anywhere else in Europe but the FFF were more than pleased with the quarter of a million francs they took at the turnstiles.

And so to Fejenoord, as perfect a stadium as can be found anywhere and a pitch that is always in perfect condition. The Holland-Belgium match was the first international game ever held under floodlights in Holland, and the 55,000 crowd will surely persuade the KNVB that it must not be the last.

The Dutch fielded their well-tried and often successful combination, ball-juggling Coen Moulijn on the left-wing to provide the entertainment while the double spearhead in the centre Henk Groot (Ajax) and Kruiver (PSV) scored the goals. That was just how

Winners of the World Cup Near East zone are Israel who defeated Ethiopia twice in Israel (Ethiopia deciding, for personal reasons, not to play at home). The picture below shows the second meeting which Israel won 3-2 with the Israeli goalkeeper Wisoker snapping up the ball from Lucanio of Ethiopia (No. 9). (Planet.)

International

MARCH 1
Under-23's

England (0) **0** **Scotland** (0) **1** (Law)

England: Banks; Cohen, McNeil; Kirkham, Labone, Moore; Brabrook, Dobing, Byrne, Crowe, O'Grady.
Scotland: Ogston; Hogan, Riddell; Crerand, McNeill, Ure; Hilley, Law, Hughes, Gilzean, McLeod.

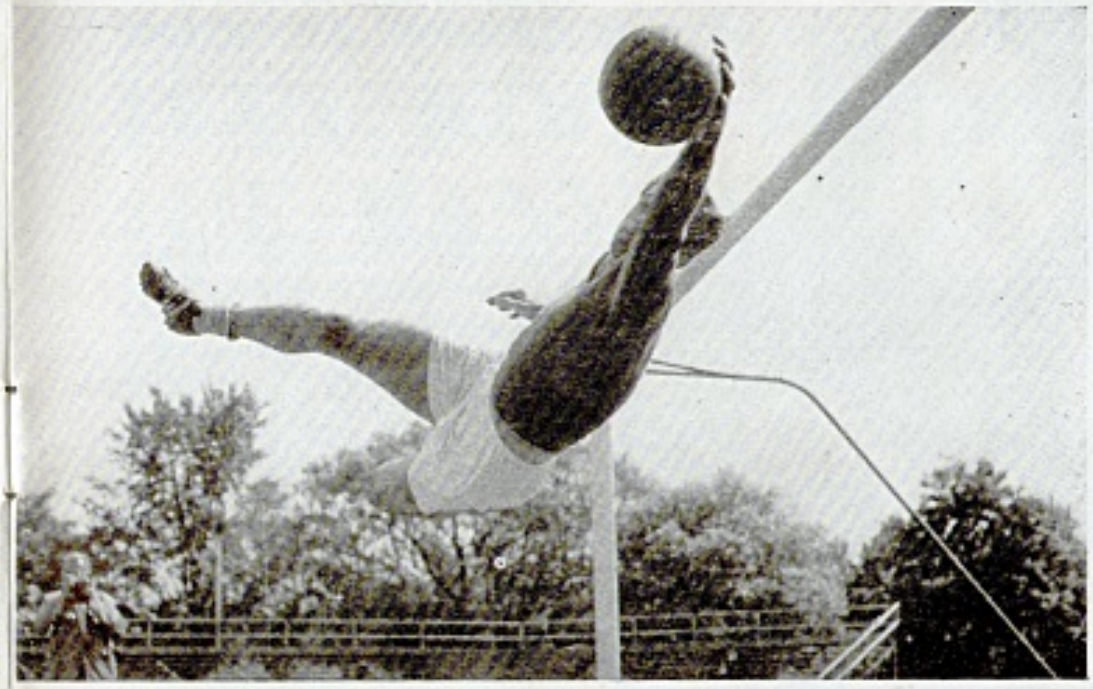
MARCH 8

West Germany (1) **1** (Dorfel)
Belgium (0) **0**

Germany: Tikowski; Lutz, Schnellinger; Giesemann, Erhardt, Szymaniak; Vollmar, Haller, Seeler, Brulls, Dorfel.
Belgium: Delhasse; Heylens, Thellin; Hanon, Lejeune, Lippens; Goyvaerts, Jurion, Van Himst, Van den Berg, Paeschen.

MARCH 14
World Cup Match

Israel (0) **1** (Glazer)
Ethiopia (0) **0**



A most acrobatic high-save by the ever-popular Yugoslavian international goal-keeper Vladimir Beara (left) has been timed beautifully by the waiting cameraman. (Photo: Metelmann.)

it turned out though it was only in the last ten minutes that the Dutchmen moved from 3-2 to 6-2.

Vanden Stock made only one change from the team in Paris, bringing back Van Himst to lead the attack once more, and for a time it seemed they might make amends for the 9-1 hiding they got from Holland at the same stadium, eighteen months ago.

Five of the Belgians Thellin, Hanon, Jurion, Goyvaerts and Houf all took part in that debacle—though the "arch-schemer" Faas Wilkes was absent this time from the Dutch XI.

In less than a minute Holland were ahead through Kruiver, but when the match was thirty minutes old Paeschen had levelled the scores, and Van Himst produced his usual goal to put the Belgians in front. Two goals in one minute soon put things right for Holland, and then the game moved on to the final ten minutes when three more points for Holland turned the Belgian defeat into a rout.

This was the Belgians' last chance for having already been beaten by both their World Cup opponents, Sweden and Switzerland no one will have very high hopes of their reversing the situation and qualifying for the trip to Santiago next spring.

Italy who have been in the doldrums far too long for a country with so many outstanding players have been blessed with good fortune in their World Cup hunt.

Disgruntled over their failure to qualify for a place in the last sixteen in the '58 series (absent then, for the first time) their path this time has been smoothed by the withdrawal of one of their opponents Rumania, and now they have merely to beat Israel, the winners of the Near East zone. Israel too, were a trifle fortunate for their Ethiopian opponents agreed for their own reasons to stage both their qualifying matches in Israel. Winning each time by only one goal, 1-0 and 3-2, the Israelis, I feel, would surely have lost had the second leg been played as scheduled in Addis Ababa!

According to recent reports from Rome, the Italian FA seems about to put the fate of their beloved Azzuri into the capable hands of Helenio Herrera who will, if this move comes off then complete a fine treble. He's already had charge of two international sides, France a few years back, and more recently the Spanish XI which had a far more successful run under his guidance than they've had for many years.

For their long awaited trip to Chile, West Germany took a rather mixed combination to Santiago including 34-year-old Richard Kress of Eintracht Frankfurt, and thirty-year-old Herbert Erhardt.

Kress, who made his international debut way back in 1954 and then had to wait 6 years for another invitation is obviously there to fill the gap left by Helmut Rahn when the latter went off to Dutch club Enschede last summer.

Whether he will keep his place for the next visit to Santiago probably depends far more on the younger wingers Sepp Herberger has up his sleeve, but for the moment he adds the craft to a line full of dash and vigour. Erhardt too is a somewhat distinguished character, though there is nothing stylish or graceful about his play. An extremely formidable player in the tackle he has now represented Germany 41 times, more frequently than any other player during the period following their re-joining FIFA in 1950.

Six of the team that took the field in Santiago had fewer than six previous honours, and Herberger's intention was obviously to give the likely 1962 team, a look at the conditions they will meet in eighteen months time.

Chile, who were surely beginning to despair following their disastrous tour of Europe last year when several second-class teams beat them, and France thrashed them 6-0, will probably be much encouraged after their 3-1 win over Germany, but all those that know Sepp Herberger will surely disregard the result.

It has been put around, quite unofficially that Mr. Herberger will retire after the next World Cup, by which time he will have had an unbroken run of thirty years in charge of the German national team and anyone who thinks that he will not produce a formidable team next year is deluding himself.

Chile toned up for the clash with Germany, by meeting Peru in an unofficial match and were soon two down, but came back to win 5-2. Peru, still being coached by the former Hungarian star Gyorg Orth have lost all the players that made them a promising combination a short time ago — largely because the country is almost broke — provided the Chilean players with a confidence booster, and raised the hopes of their followers sufficiently to persuade 60,000 of them to pay for the Germany game.

They were not disappointed this time for the home side clearly showed that they will

continued overleaf

results, line-ups since the last edition

Israel: Winoker; Benventsti, Amar; Lefookitch, Samuelevitch, Tisch; Nahari, Stelmach, Goldstein, Levy, Glazer.

Ethiopia: Gila; Manukla, Ashmelash; Awad, Kouron, Radesse; Nepsere, Mangiston, Luciano, Tefaye, Kefele.

MARCH 15

France (1) **1** (Piantoni)
Belgium (0) **1** (Paeschen)

France: Bernard; Wendling, Rodzik; Senac, Bieganski, Bollini; Wisnieski, Marcel, Kopa, Piantoni, Sauvage.

Belgium: Delhasse; Heylens, Thellin; Hanon, Lejeune, Lippens; Jurion, Goyvaerts, Wegria, Houf, Paeschen.

MARCH 15
"B" International

France (0) **2** (Roy, Muller)
Belgium (1) **2** (Willems, Mertens)

France: Devis; Novak, Fulgenzy; Muller, Lodo, Ferrier; Peyroche, Guillas, Roy, Faivre, Lebert.

Belgium: Gerard; Wauters, Rankin; Weyn, Saeys, Geybels; Crote, Willems, Mertens, Letaws, Piers.

MARCH 15
Under-23's

England (1) **4** (Byrne, Paine, Hill, Shawcross)
West Germany (1) **1** (Strehl)

England: Macedo; Cohen, Ashurst; Shawcross, McGrath, Moore; Paine, Hill, Byrne, Barnwell, Harrison.

Germany: Bernard; Neumann, Otk; Sundermann, Wenaur, Porges; Flachenecker, Schultz, Strehl, Straschitz, (Hoeher), Kremer.

MARCH 19
World Cup Match

Portugal (1) **6** (Aguas 4, Coluna, Fernandes)
Luxembourg (0) **0**

Portugal: Costa Pereira; Goulart, Figueiredo; Martins, Abraao, S'lva; Almeida, da Silva, Aguas, Coluna, Fernandes.

Luxembourg: Schmitt; Brenner, Hofstettert; Jann, Brosius, Konter; Schmidt, Bauer, Cirelli, May, Letsch.

MARCH 22

Holland (3) **6** (Kruiver 2, Groot H. 2, Moulijn, Swart)
Belgium (2) **2** (Paeschen, Van Himst)

Holland: Graafland; Wiersma, Kurs; Van Wissen, Van der Hart, Muller; Swart, Groot H., Kruiver, Scherman, Moulijn.

Belgium: Delhasse; Heylens, Thellin; Hanon, Lejeune, Lippens; Jurion, Goyvaerts, Van Himst, Houf, Paeschen.

MARCH 26

Chile (2) **3** (Sanchez L. 2, Rojas)
West Germany (1) **1** (Herrmann)

Chile: Escutti; Eyzaguirre, Navarro; Contreras, Sanchez R., Rojas; Betta, Toro, Soto, Sanchez L., Ramirez.

Germany: Tilkowski; Lutz, Erhardt; Giesemann, Wilden, Szymaniak; Kress, Brulls, Seeler, Herrmann, Dorfel.

Leicester City reached the final of the English F.A. Cup and the picture on the left shows two of their stalwarts, Albert Cheesebrough, the outside-left who is giving a hand to his left-back Richie Norman to deal with the Arsenal inside-right George Eastham during a League game at Highbury earlier in the year. (P.N.I.)

continued from previous page

not be easily disposed of on their own ground.

Most of the players made the trip to Europe last year and five of them were in the team which lost 2-1 to Germany at Stuttgart, six if substitute outside-right Moreno is included.

Colo Colo's inside-forward trio Toro, Soto and Sanchez (average age 23) were largely responsible for Chile's win, but the Germans had a fine chance of saving the game when Kress was upended in the penalty box with the score standing at 2-1. From the resultant penalty Albert Brulls shot wildly over the top and with that kick went the German hopes.

The only World Cup game between European sides in the period under review — Portugal v. Luxembourg ended very much as expected. The Portuguese, never to be feared as a goalscoring force — they'd have been far more successful in the past if their finishing was up to the standard of their fine approach play — accounted for the amateurs of Luxembourg just as easily as did England.

The decisive match in this group will almost certainly be the Portugal - England clash in Lisbon on May 21. England can reasonably be expected to win at Wembley and both sides will surely account for Luxembourg in their outstanding games, but in Lisbon the Portuguese will not be easily overcome.

With their champions and present league leaders, Benfica able to provide at least the backbone of a sound team — and a regular scorer in centre-forward Aguas, Portuguese hopes are brighter than they've been for many years.

The European Cup moves on towards another final which will surely not be a guaranteed success without Real Madrid (?) So think the Italians, who, after winning the honour of staging the decisive match in Rome, despite fierce competition recently informed the UEFA that they will not after all be able to handle it. UEFA have now named Wankdorf stadion in Berne as the venue but as I see it the final will be played in two legs at Hamburg and Barcelona.

The Spanish champions, now recovering some of their lost poise thanks to the reappearance of Ladislav Kubala, and the Uwe Seeler team Hamburg SV will settle the matter between them in the semi-final, and the match in Berne on May 31 could be little more than a formality.

Top six teams in their Leagues as they were on March 26

AUSTRIA	Pld.	Pts.
FK Austria	18	29
Wiener AC	18	23
1st Vienna	18	23
SC Rapid	18	22
Wiener Neustadt	18	22
Grazer AK	18	20

BELGIUM	Pld.	Pts.
FC Liege	24	33
Standard-Liege	23	32
RSC Anderlecht	23	31
Daring C.B.	23	28
Eend. Alost	24	26
Antwerp FC	24	25

BULGARIA	Pld.	Pts.
CDNA	13	21
Levski	14	20
Minour	14	18
Dounav	14	16
Spartak Varna	14	16
Marek	14	16

CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Pld.	Pts.
Dukla Prague	15	22
Red Star Bratislava	15	19
Banik Ostrava	15	17
SONP Kladno	15	17
Slovan Bratislava	15	16
Spartak Stalingrad	15	16

FRANCE	Pld.	Pts.
AS Monaco	30	46
Racing Paris	30	44
Reims	30	38
SCO Angers	30	36
Rouen	30	36
Nimes 01	30	36

GREECE	Pld.	Pts.
Panathinaikos	23	61
Olympiakos	23	56
Panionios	23	54
AEK	23	52
Iraklis	23	50
Doksa	23	49

WEST GERMANY (S.W.)	Pld.	Pts.
FK Pirmasens	27	37
Borussia Neunkirchen	27	37
1st FC Saarbrucken	27	36
1st FC Kaiserslautern	27	34
Mainz 05	27	29
Spfr. Saarbrucken	27	28

WEST GERMANY (N.)	Pld.	Pts.
Hamburg SV	24	44
Werder Bremen	25	36
Hannover 96	26	34
VfL Osnabruck	25	30
FC St. Pauli	26	29
VfV Hildesheim	26	27

WEST GERMANY (W.)	Pld.	Pts.
Borussia Dortmund	25	35
RW Oberhausen	25	32
1st FC Koln	24	31
FC Schalke 04	24	30
Westfalia Herne	25	30
Bor. M. Gladbach	24	25

WEST GERMANY (S.)	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Nurnberg	26	41
Eintracht Frankfurt	26	35
Karlsruher SC	26	33
Kickers Offenbach	26	32
Munchen 1860	26	31
SSV Reutlingen	26	27

EAST GERMANY	Pld.	Pts.
Wismut Karl Marx Stadt	4	6
Empor Rostock	4	6
Dynamo Berlin	4	6
Aufbau Magdeburg	4	5
Lokomotive Leipzig	4	5
Rotation Leipzig	4	5

HOLLAND	P'd.	Pts.
Fejenoord	24	38
Ajax Amsterdam	24	36
VV Venlo	24	31
Sparta Rotterdam	24	29
PSV Eindhoven	24	29
Groningen VAV	24	28

HUNGARY	Pld.	Pts.
Ujpest Dozsa	18	31
Vasas	18	26
MTK	18	23
Ferencvaros	18	22
Salgotarjan	18	22
Szeged	18	22

ITALY	Pld.	Pts.
Juventus	25	36
Internazionale	25	35
AC Milan	25	34
AS Roma	25	31
Fiorentina	25	30
Catania	25	29

LUXEMBOURG	Pld.	Pts.
Jeunesse Esch	22	33
Sports Luxembourg	22	33
Union Luxembourg	22	30
Red Boys Differdange	22	23
Stade Dudelange	22	22
Grevenmacher	22	21

PORTUGAL	Pld.	Pts.
Benfica	20	37
Sporting Lisbon	20	34
Porto	20	25
Vitoria Guimaraes	20	25
Belenenses	20	23
Academica	20	21

RUMANIA	Pld.	Pts.
CCA	14	21
Dinamo Bucharest	14	19
U.T.A.	14	18
Petrolul Ploesti	14	17
Steagul Rosu	14	15
Dinamo Bacau	14	15

SPAIN	P'd.	Pts.
Real Madrid	27	49
Atletico Madrid	27	37
CF Barcelona	27	32
Atletico Bilbao	27	30
Valencia	27	30
Zaragoza	27	28

SWITZERLAND	Pld.	Pts.
Servette	18	32
FC Zurich	18	24
Young Boys	16	23
Grasshoppers	18	21
Chaux de Fonds	18	20
Lucerne	18	19

YUGOSLAVIA	Pld.	Pts.
Partizan	14	22
Red Star	14	18
Hajduk Sp'it	14	18
Dinamo Zagreb	14	18
Beograder SK	14	16
Rijeka	14	15

ENGLAND	Pld.	Pts.
Tottenham	34	54
Sheff. Wed.	34	51
Wolves	36	49
Burnley	32	39
Blackburn	35	37
Everton	35	37

SCOTLAND	Pld.	Pts.
Rangers	30	47
Kilmarnock	30	42
Motherwell	29	36
Celtic	29	34
T. Lanark	29	34
Hibernian	29	30

LEAGUE OF IRELAND	Pld.	Pts.
Drumcondra	20	29
St. Patrick's Ath.	20	28
Waterford	20	27
Limerick	20	24
Dundalk	20	24
Cork Celtic	20	23

BERNARD MÖSER *tells the story of a Bulgarian Army officer*

IVAN KOLEV—MAN OF MANY STYLES

HIDDEN away in Eastern Europe is Ivan Kolev. Whenever he appears in the western world, wealthy Spanish and Italian clubs attempt to contact him in the hope that he will be persuaded to leave his native Bulgaria. If he should be tempted, it is certain that he would become even more of an attraction.

Born twenty-nine years ago in Sofia, Kolev spent his boyhood in Dimitri one of the poorer suburbs of the Bulgarian capital, learning his art with all types of footballs in the cobbled streets. There, says Kolev, is where all the world's best players serve the first part of their apprenticeship. Without it they would be much poorer. Kolev's first club of note was Sportist whom he joined when 15. There he first met two other players, both slightly older than he, with whom he was later to play in various parts of the world — centre-forward Panayot Panayotov and Stefan Bojkov captain and right-half of CDNA and Bulgaria.

In 1948 Kolev joined the Bulgarian Army and played with the sports club of the Air Force, VVC. While with them he was spotted by the CDNA coach Krum Milev, who used his influence to have Kolev transferred to the Army Headquarters in Sofia.

With CDNA (Centralen Dom na Narodnata Armie) Kolev rose to the forefront of Bulgarian football, originally as an outside-left and later switching with great success to inside-forward. Stocky, but not short, speedy yet not fast, clever with the ball but no virtuoso, Kolev combines all the basic skills with a high degree of natural ability and personality.

He has the magic quality — the ability to improvise in difficult situations. Surrounded and outnumbered, he feints and weaves his way out of trouble, leaving his opponents flat footed, bringing spectators to the edge of their seats and groping for their programme to find out "who is that number ten".

To compare one outstanding player with another is always difficult and seldom profitable, but the first time I saw Kolev I realised that he was very similar to Puskas — not so powerful but the same type of player.

Like Puskas, Kolev scores goals, mostly with his left foot — and almost every one a picture. Constantly roaming, attempting to create spaces in the opposing rearguard he suddenly races through at just the right time looking for a pass that he can turn into a goal. This is perhaps his greatest asset to the Bulgarians, for while the country has been more than ordinarily successful in turning out top rate players — scorers are extremely rare.

With CDNA, Kolev has won practically all the honours open to him. Nine times he has helped them to the Bulgarian championship and on four occasions he has finished on the winning side in the Cup final. The only competition the club has competed for and failed to win is the European Cup and here, though they have qualified five times, they are at a distinct disadvantage. Bulgarian coaches preach football, football, football all the time, yet while they certainly achieve their objective they are unable to instil the "killer instinct" that produces goals and can alone win matches. Against the less skilful, but stronger teams in western Europe, CDNA look attractive, yet all too often fail to win.

In the international arena, Kolev has represented his country more times than any other Bulgarian player — beating his old friend and colleague Bojkov in the recent World Cup match against France in Paris. This was Kolev's 54th international and there can be little doubt that he will add many more honours to his name before he retires. In these fifty-four games Kolev has scored 30 goals but the particular goal he likes to remember most was the one that enabled Bulgaria to hold Hungary to a 1-1 draw in 1955!

As many other prominent sportsmen of Bulgaria, Kolev is a physical education instructor, when not playing football, with the rank and privileges of a captain in the Army.

Thus his standard of living is sufficiently high to make him think carefully about accepting an offer from Barcelona, Milan or Atletico Madrid — even if the Bulgarian government would allow it.

In his spare time he is studying training and coaching techniques and hopes to stay in the game when his active career is ended. But he is also fond of opera and lazy weekends at his favourite Black Sea resort, Varna. There on the beach, he puts his four-year-old son Julian through his paces. He is convinced that his boy will be a footballer as well.

Kolev's best position is undoubtedly inside-left but in the past two years he has again switched to the left-wing. This has been done because the Bulgarians lack a first-class winger and have a better balanced side with one of the young strikers as his inside partner. From the wing Kolev wanders, never content to remain out of the game for more than a few seconds — and given a free choice he would prefer to play at centre-forward. In this position he says he could always be in the game.

With Bulgaria, Kolev has played in three Olympic Games, but has so far not taken part in the final rounds of a World Cup. This time he hopes Bulgaria will make it and while they have to see off France and Finland, they could well be successful. If he qualifies for the trip to Chile, the football world will surely acclaim him a new star, Ivan the great.

Bulgaria's most widely known international is Ivan Kolev (right), a 29-year-old who now performs regularly at outside-left. He has gained more caps than any current Bulgarian player and seems certain to establish an impressive list of such awards before he retires from active duty on the field. Kolev is a much coveted player in the western world and he would prove as equally an outstanding attraction there if he left his country. (Metelmann.)

Entry into international competition has its hazards says ***KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME***

EUROPEAN CUP PROBLEMS

THE English Football League must have caused consternation among the big clubs with their decision to fine Burnley £1,000 for not fielding their "strongest available side" in the recent league game against Chelsea. You will remember that the complete Burnley second team was only robbed of victory by a last-minute goal from Jimmy Greaves.

Burnley's reason for their sensational decision was simple. They were faced with a league game with Chelsea, a European Cup tie against Hamburg S.V. in Hamburg, and an F.A. Cup Semi-Final against Spurs — all within eight days. And the week before the league match with Chelsea they had played two stiff F.A. Cup matches with Sheffield Wednesday.

So in the space of 13 days, Burnley had to play one league match, three F.A. Cup ties and a European Cup tie.

One or two of their players were suffering from knocks. One or two more were feeling the strain. So manager Harry Potts was faced with the prospect of leaving at least five of his most experienced players out of the Chelsea game.

Then he hit on the unorthodox idea of bringing in his complete reserve team. He reasoned that they would play together better as one complete unit and that their form in the Central League had shown that they were First Division material. In fact, of the team that played Chelsea, goalkeeper Furnell is regarded by the Burnley fans as the equal of Blacklaw, two more players were established first team men a couple of seasons ago and three more had considerable first team experience.

Harry Potts's plan worked . . . but it earned the club a fine of £1,000.

Some people claim that Burnley asked for trouble by fixing their European Cup match three days before the F.A. Cup Semi-Final, but they had no other choice. They could not have chosen March 22 because of the possibility of a Semi-Final replay. March 29 would have given them a trip to Hamburg before the tough Easter programme.

Whatever action Burnley had taken, they could not have pleased everyone. A decision had to be made, the club made it and stood by it. That is all that could be expected of any club.

In these days of tough international competition — and surely there is not even one diehard left who feels England should turn its back on such competitions as the European Cup — the clubs likely to be called upon to carry the flag abroad are faced with long, strenuous programmes.

To fulfil these programmes they have to employ a squad of players who cannot be segregated into first and second team categories. They all have to be first team players. The continental clubs like Real Madrid have used this system, so must English clubs.

Spurs, with reserves like Tony Marchi, John Smith, Mel Hopkins, Terry Medwin and John Ryden are moving in that direction. So, too, are Burnley.

In these days of soccer's New Deal, that process will be accelerated because clubs will not be willing to pay players who are not good enough to step into the first team at a moment's notice.

If the Football League decides which is each club's strongest eleven, it will directly affect the European Cup effort, for if Spurs achieve the double this season, they will need all the players they can lay their hands on for next season. Just look at the task facing them:

First Division League games	42
F.A. Cup games (maximum without replays)	6
European Cup games (maximum without replays)	9
European Cup Winners' Cup games (maximum without replays)	9
TOTAL GAMES 1961-62	65

Sixty-five games, even if they ignore the League Cup, which Burnley did not, all of them highly important, in thirty-seven weeks. That is near enough two a week. Are we going to expect the same 11 players to play in them all?

Internationals

Unfortunately by the time this appears in print, the two outstanding games in the International Championship will have been decided: Ireland and Wales meeting in Belfast and England taking on Scotland at Wembley. The competition will be decided by these results.

England, with four straight wins to her credit this season so far, would have been the favourite choice but for those dismal displays at Middlesbrough in the Under-23 international and at Ibrox in the Inter-League game.

After the Wembley match, England will have eyes on May 10, when Mexico come to London — remember Mexico beat England in Mexico City two years ago — and then there is the close-season tour.

At one time this was going to consist solely of the World Cup match in Lisbon against Portugal on May 21. Now it has been extended to include a game in Rome the following Wednesday against Italy and then a Saturday match against Austria in Vienna.

The match in Vienna will, perhaps, be the most interesting of the lot, for when England beat Spain at Wembley there were many people who thought that victory made them almost the World Champions. Then four days later Austria beat Spain just as convincingly as England did.

The Italian First Division team Roma has April engagements with the Scottish side Hibernian in the Semi-Final of the Inter-Cities-Fairs Cup. Both clubs are well placed in their respective leagues without having outstanding chances of winning their competitions, which gives each the incentive to do well in the Fairs Cup. Roma from left to right (top row): Fontana, Schiaffino, Guarnacci, Selmosson, Manfredini. Front row: Losi, Ghiggia, Pestrin, Menichelli, Corsini, Cudicini.

Hachorek, bustling centre-forward of the Polish First Division club, Gwardia Warsaw is seen on the right delivering one of his now characteristic low drives at goal.

FRANCE AT CROSSROADS

Jerry Weinstein's Paris Letter

BEFORE the France v. Belgium game in Paris I was sorry that Paul Van Himst — Europe's youngest international — and Verbiest, both much lauded by Rene Boudry in last month's *World Soccer* were not in the Belgian side. Van Himst was recalled, however, for the following match against Holland. A narrow defeat in Western Germany (0-1) and the strong emotion attached to a Franco-Belgian encounter perhaps lay behind the decision. In the event they were scarcely missed and the "Red Devils" in a 1-1 draw at the Parc des Princes brought themselves glory. They also plunged French football into a nightmare of introspective soul-searching.

First to the match; an almost capacity 40,000 crowd, a nice evening, a splendid curtain-raiser between the youth XI's of the two countries which produced three cracking goals and within three minutes Piantoni had set the crowd roaring (with the accompaniment of two trumpets and a crowing cock) with a splendid goal from a splendid shot. France 1, Belgium 0 and left-winger Paul Sauvage of Reims, making his debut, and right-winger Wisnieski were streaking through the Belgian defence. An hour later the crowd was shouting for its money back, hissing, whistling and generally giving vent to its feelings of total deception. A mere gesture — such as the goal Piantoni should have scored when sent clean through the middle by Kopa in the dying minutes with only the goalkeeper to beat — would have changed all that, but it was not to be. True, the Belgians played much better than expected; inspired by their captain, the bespectacled Joseph Jurion at outside-right, and Paescben who beat Wendling almost at will as the game wore on, they showed cohesion and intelligence; if only they had shot more accurately they might have won by several goals which had been deserved on merit.

Admittedly Bernard had a goalkeeper's nightmare (because of the floodlights, it is suggested by some) — upsetting the entire defence by rash advances, frequently losing sight of the ball with one or two brilliant saves in the second half to hint that it was perhaps just a bad night. It was also a bad, bad night for Bollini and Senac at wing-half; their tackling was slow, their clearances inaccurate and their link with the attack non-existent. This was partly because Marcel was simply out of his place at inside-forward. Marcel scores goals (he got a hat-trick for Racing in a League game four days after the Belgian match) and drives his club side as a forward and for that matter from almost any other position, but he is not an inside-forward; as a wing-half-back he has few equals in France but in the attack he is slow and loses perspective and angles. His passing was dreadful and only when he finally went to half-back mid-way through the second half did we see a glimpse of stability in the French side. Sauvage will play again and often; Wisnieski too. For the rest and in particular Kopa and Piantoni, the "stars" of the side, what can one say? Perhaps after all an era is now ending. Both have been among the greatest players in the world; both have a natural genius which is undeniable, but both now seem jaded. Piantoni was brilliant against Bulgaria but despite his goal in this game, he was tragically out of touch.

French football is now at a grave crisis. The long-term problems will, of course, never be tackled; they rarely are. Too many clubs put League before country; crowds are dwindling, the standard of living is rising; all these factors are interrelated and inseparable.

But the short-term problems have become acute: after her brilliant performance in the 1958 World Cup in Sweden, France cannot face the Chile series on the basis of a salvage operation; what remains of the 1958 team with the exception of Marcel (and Kaelbel when in form), should in my view be scrapped. There is no time to build up some of the promising stars on the horizon. There are only two solutions possible: neither is very satisfactory, but either would be better than the present drifting along with a side based on the few stars and padded with the players who happen to be on form when watched by selector George Verriest.

It seems unlikely that France will not qualify for the final stages in Chile and this should in itself serve as an incentive to make the best use of the talent available.

The first solution is to adopt what might be called the club solution now favoured by Spain and Italy; the best defence in the country (Monaco) and the best attack (Racing) should be combined; the national eleven should be selected as an eleven made up of units: defensive and attacking. This may sound irritatingly conservative or reactionary but it is not contrary to the idea of all players being on the attack or all players being on the defence. It means that when the team is on the attack, i.e. when in possession of the ball, the best attacking unit is available to it; when on the defensive, i.e. out of possession, the best defence is available.

The second possibility is to select a team plus reserves and train, train, train; play them together until they know each other in the dark. Build up a team, give them a style. Familiarity may breed contempt but is also breeds confidence.

These solutions are dictated not only by the events since 1958 but also by three elementary factors: there are at present few great players in France at their prime; the general average standard of football throughout the country is mediocre if not poor; and the contemporary domestic crisis in France is no less acute than in England and will get worse before a radical solution is envisaged.

Once more unhappy coincidence has tragically struck: in March, 1959, immediately after a disappointing draw with Belgium the great Paul Nicolas, fresh from France's Swedish triumph was killed with his wife in a car accident. Now almost two years to the day Louis-Bernard Dancausse and his wife have died in a car accident. Dancausse, who was a member of the Organising Committee of the European Cup and President of the French Football League in succession to Nicolas was still, at the age of 72, a lively and controversial leader of French football. He will be much missed.

NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE

Name & surname	*MAXIMILLIAN SMITH*
Sex	*MALE*
Date of Birth	*FEBRUARY 20, 1932*
Place of Birth	*LONDON*
Naturalization Qualification	*Ruritanian; grandmother owns Ruritanian wolf hound.*

It is hereby Certified that the above particulars are extracted from Entry No..... in the Register Book for the ..... of ..... in the ..... for the year .....

THIS TRANSFER TURMOIL

A revealing insight into t market, outlined by Rog

"WHAT is Italy?" asked Metternich, famous Austrian chancellor of the last century, "but a geographical expression?" In his time, the peninsula contained many nations: today it contains many nationalities. Italy, the country shaped like a ball and foot, has joined with Spain in renouncing national traditions of style and birth qualifications for international matches; these two nations have acquired the cream of the world's players regardless of expense, and sometimes regardless of rules.

Europe has followed their lead and moved into an age of turmoil — a turmoil of transfers which are the life-blood of the super-clubs, the basis of international news, rumour and discussion. In particular, there seems to be an unending flow of South American stars to the Old World; "Fame in South America — Fortune in Europe" has become the motto of many players born on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Mitropa Cup

Few people realise that this urge to buy from abroad has been in existence for over three decades; its origin can be traced back to the inauguration of a famous competition: the Mitropa Cup. From 1927-30 Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia entered their top clubs in a knock-out tournament; it was fantastically successful and an enormous source of revenue for the competitors.

In Italy professionalism was beginning to take hold, and the millionaires who financed the leading clubs looked on the Mitropa competition with envious eyes. However the competitive bidding for the leading Italian players had lead to inflated prices and these clubs sought value for their money in overseas markets. Only then could they challenge the Austrian supremacy based on the performances of such stars as Sindelar, Nausch, Adamek & Seita.

The Amsterdam Olympic Soccer Tournament provided an ideal opportunity for talent spotting and agents from many Italian clubs reported on scores of players. The two South American teams in the competition, Uruguay & Argentina, contained the bulk of the stars and it was to these that approaches were made. The Uruguayans proved unresponsive, but the Argentine winger, Raimondo Orsi, agreed to stay in Europe and became a Juventus player. His team-mates, Monti, Guaita and Evaristo, promised to return to Italy after the 1930 World Cup.

So in 1931, Orsi & Monti (Juventus), and Guaita & Evaristo (Roma), appeared in the Mitropa Cup for the first time. Success was not immediately forthcoming, as Austria still had a formidable number of stars, but the Argentinians made an impressive debut. Further foreign players followed them to Italy, and the Italian representatives in the 1932 competition, Juventus and Bologna, had high hopes of success.

Juventus, composed almost entirely of international players (the Italian ancestry of Orsi and Monti was sufficient for them to receive full caps), were hot favourites; however Bologna surpassed all expectations and reached the Final. Meanwhile the Turin club played the home leg of their Semi-Final against the Czech champions: the game was particularly rough and it ended with the crowd stoning the visiting players. Several people were hurt, one player, Planica, seriously, in the riot that followed; both teams were disqualified and Bologna declared winners by default. They were to win two years later, while in 1932 Ambrosiana Milan — another club possessing foreign players — reached the Final. There was no doubt in the minds of their millionaire presidents that this success was due to their "imports" and the same feeling exists today.

Alfredo di Stefano began his career in South America. Like many South Americans before him he has found fame on the other side of the world with the Real Madrid club.

he European transfer er Macdonald

Italy proved to be merely the first of several countries to attract players already well-established abroad; they were quickly followed by nations in both America and Europe. A few average players went to Canada, but many more to the U.S.A.: at Montevideo they were able to field six ex-British professionals in World Cup matches. They were Moorhouse (England), Gallacher, McGhee, Brown and Auld (all from Scotland). Comparative success encouraged the United States to "bend" the rules in subsequent competitions: in 1934 they included Donelli (Italy) and in 1950 McIlvenny (Scotland), Gaetjens (Haiti), Maca (Belgium). The advent of professionalism in South America was beginning to encourage a liberal exchange of players between the nations of that continent.

Nearer home, France was the leading "importer" of foreign stars; although attendances remained unsatisfactory, she, like Italy, had many clubs with strong financial backing and by 1930 she was often outbidding her neighbour. Three members of Yugoslavia's World Cup team had already been registered with French clubs: Seculic with Montpellier, Stefanovic and Beck with Sete. Seculic gained a Cup-Winners Medal in 1930-31, the others a similar honour in 1929-30; their impressive performances encouraged other leading clubs, such as Lille and Sochaux, to acquire stars of their own. Sochaux fielded Trello Ablegglen of Switzerland from 1934 to 1938, and his aptitude for goal-scoring (he was leading scorer in France 1934-35) gave them a League Championship and a Cup Final victory. Beck of Yugoslavia and other players such as Kohut (Hungary) and Boucek (Czechoslovakia) still appeared for their national elevens, though Beck became a naturalised Frenchman in 1934. He was capped by his adopted country on five occasions, to complete the cosmopolitan atmosphere.

In the immediate post-war years, France continued to attract foreign players from all parts of the world. Holland, which had no professional league of her own, lost three of her Olympic team, Corry Van der Hart (to Lille), Appel and Timmermans, while Austria permitted such stars as Melchior, Kominek, Brinek and Stojaspal to leave when they reached the age of thirty.

Some "imports" were speedily naturalised, and selected for the national team, among them Jonsson and Anderson (Sweden), Ujlaki (Hungary). Josef Ujlaki was a Hungarian Youth International before coming to France, where he joined Sete. As his fame grew, he was transferred to Stade Francais, Nimes and Nice at ever-increasing fees, culminating in a record £19,000 from the Riviera club. He has been capped over 20 times for France.

1951 saw the total of foreign players at its highest since the War, when 91 players were regularly fielded by professional clubs. They consisted of the following: 17 Dutchmen, 9 Spaniards, 7 Swedes, 6 Italians, 6 Hungarians, 6 Czechs, 5 Norwegians, 5 Argentinians, 4 Poles, 3 Lettons, 3 Swiss, 2 Austrians, 2 Luxemburgers, 2 Danes, 2 Englishmen, 2 Rumanians, 2 Uruguayans, 1 Chilean, 1 Icelander, 1 Bulgarian, 1 Brazilian, 1 Russian and 3 stateless players. They comprised of 65 forwards, 11 half-backs, 11 full-backs, and 4 goalkeepers.

However not long afterwards the French decline at international level resulted in a ban on foreign players and from being a country which used to "import" from abroad, France has suddenly become an "exporter" of her own stars. Ben Barek, Domingo, Bonifaci and Kopa are just some of the more famous who have left to join Italian and Spanish clubs.

Experienced German winger Helmut Rahn is now playing in Holland with Enschede having been the star of the 1954 and 1958 World Cup teams for West Germany. (Metelmann)

Colombian Crisis

Colombia has always been an insignificant footballing nation, but around 1950 it became headline news in several countries. The reason was simple: its clubs had found a "loophole" in the international regulations regarding transfers. Because Colombia had neglected to join FIFA, leading units found themselves able to persuade stars of neighbouring and distant countries to come and play for them, without the "formality" of transfer fees. Argentina was particularly vulnerable, and between 1947 and 1953 over fifty of her professionals, including such stars as Perdenera, Nestor Rossi and Di Stefano left to play for Millionarios or Independente of Sante Fe.

The British were the next to be tempted, and in 1950 seven leading players flew to Bogota to accept the lucrative terms they had been offered. However Neil Franklin (Stoke and England), Bobby Neil (Hearts and Scotland), Jack Hedley (Everton), Roy Paul (Swansea and Wales), George Mountford (Stoke), and Billy Higgins (Everton) found that conditions were not to their liking, and they returned home.

Only Charlie Mitten, who had left the Manchester United touring party in America to go to Colombia, decided to stay for a complete season. Most of the players received periods of suspension and were transferred by their clubs on their return; the "Agony of Argentina" continued until 1953, when Colombia at last joined FIFA.

Since then, there have been rumours of other exoduses to various parts of Europe by British players, but they have never materialised into fact.

Britain's Part

Britain has played only a small part in this transfer turmoil: only a handful of foreign players have been signed by Football League clubs, mainly because of the residential qualification required and the fixed maximum wage. A few amateurs have made their presence felt, but none of exceptional ability, apart from Hans Jeppson. He appeared for Charlton in 1951, and played a considerable part in their successful struggle to avoid relegation; afterwards he received nearly £20,000 for joining Genoa Atlanta and was later transferred to Napoli for £60,000—then a world record fee.

Despite the Bogota affair, a few British players were transferred legally to foreign clubs at this time, such as Major to Roubaix and Taylor to Rennes (from Brighton in

Please turn to page 28 ▶

Wage packets around

FOOTBALL has long since ceased to be a sport alone. It has become a thing possessed by the spirits, methods and principles of trade.

Twentieth Century industrial idioms have crept in to rival colourful slogans of a less complicated yesterday: arbitration, closed shop, trade union, delegates, membership, strike action—all these now have vital football meaning.

In many countries there are associations, organisations and groups who are waging an endless war against out-moded conditions of employment of a player by a club.

England has a new Robin Hood, bearded as his predecessor, but wearing charcoal grey in place of Lincoln green.

He is Jimmy Hill, the Fulham inside-forward who is also the unsalaried Chairman of the English Professional Footballers' Association (formerly the Players' Union). First formed as long ago as 1898, this Union, thanks to Hill's eloquence, has never attached as much importance as at present. Although those who held office before him fought just as stoutly for improved standards of players' conditions, they were handicapped by lack of total membership.

Today, well over ninety per cent. membership by players from all the English League clubs has given the organisation tremendous negotiating power and, as was the case at the beginning of the year, strike action has become a most potent bargaining weapon.

Thus fortified, Hill and his colleagues recommended the appropriate measures which included: the smashing of the maximum wage restriction; the improving of players' conditions of employments which, hitherto, gave the clubs one-sided advantages, and the ending of what the players themselves termed the 'invidious' transfer system.

It is now yesterday's news that Hill gained a *prima facie* victory, but not before the players had threatened to strike when all original negotiation between themselves and the Football League was unresolved.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting due to be held just as this edition of *World Soccer* came out on sale, the proposed alterations of regulations were to be finalised, stage by stage.

As I write, the emancipation of the English professional footballer is not law. There have developed a number of thorny problems on unrestricted wages and transfer disputes and many clubs seem to be doubting the wisdom of a 'new charter'.

The London meeting of the English League Management Committee might well have run into serious opposition, and I am not able to report on it. However, I am confident that England has seen the end of the 'same money for all' principle, and that some definite progress has been made in relation to wage structure.

If the maximum wage restriction does die, it will not mean the sky's the limit for England's soccer stars; but they will be able to negotiate their own wages on an individual basis.

It is likely that, with a dozen or so notable exceptions, the majority of clubs will agree on an 'unofficial maximum' in the region of £30-a-week before new contracts have been drafted.

The maximum weekly wage in England was:

Full-time player at age of	*Playing Season*	*Close Season*
17 years	£10	£9
18 years	£12.10s.	£11
19 years	£15	£13
20 yrs. & over	£20	£17

If the above table has not been scrapped as you read this, then a new strike threat has been promised. However, supposing that all difficulties have been minimised to mutual satisfaction, the proposed unrestricted scale will operate next season.

The proposed minimum weekly wage scale, as from 1961-62 will be:

Full-time player at age of	*Playing Season*	*Close Season*
17 years	£7	£7
18 years	£8	£8
19 years	£9	£9
20 yrs. & over	Div. I —£780 per ann.	
	Div. II —£728 per ann.	
	Div. III—£676 per ann.	
	Div. IV—£624 per ann.	

It is interesting to note that, in Scotland, where so many of the players are part-time footballers, a varying wage system has been working admirably and without discontent for years. The wage for each new season is discussed privately by each player and the manager and, invariably, salary is based on the player's performance in the previous season. Once a player agrees his wage, then he can have no complaint if he later learns that some of his team-mates have done better than he.

Despite any advances made by the English footballer it would be foolish to imagine that he is on a par with, for example, the Brazilians, Spaniards or Italians. In those countries there is no maximum wage restriction, but a smaller league programme and an emphasis on glamorous international competitions, creates vastly different circumstances.

The financial plight of the lower divisions in the English League makes it impossible for any big increases in wages. They are losing money weekly and have been relying too much on donations from their supporters' organisations. This in itself poses immense problems and one envisages the gradual disappearance of the smaller clubs who cannot afford to pay their way.

Comparisons with the rest of the world, outside of England, whilst portraying an interesting picture, cannot be taken as a hard and fast guide because, as already outlined, conditions an environments are not comparable.

Nevertheless, it would help to form a colourful and absorbing overall picture of the standing of the world's professional footballers.

In Yugoslavia, where players are part-timers, a wage overhaul was made in 1957 which offered a maximum of approximately £18 a month. Previously the limit was £24, but a new grading of premiums has been established giving players the opportunity of earning around £60 a month. It is not generally known that many of the leading Yugoslav clubs are in financial trouble: Red Star, for instance, have not long cleared themselves of debt.

West Germany footballers receive, by comparison with their English counterparts, a mere pittance for their efforts. Bearing in mind that there are no full-time professionals in that country and that they must, by legislation, have a job outside of the game, the rates of pay are still small.

The West German Football Association have, in principle, just agreed to a change over to a national league system, and it is more than likely that full-time professionalism will have to be introduced, yet, as I write, no modification has been finalised and the following rates are in operation:

The absolute minimum wage received by a German player, not including bonuses, is 50 Deutschmarks per month. An outstanding player could expect to receive around 400 D.M. per month and this could be added to by the following bonuses: 750 D.M. for

Raymond the motorist

One of France's highest paid professional footballers is Raymond Kopa of Reims, seen here with his Citroen car. Kopa has lent his name to many brands of house, hold items in France including a fizzy lemonade drink. From a financial aspect, Kopa, like so many of the world's top stars, has few worries. On the left, action from Portugal showing Benfica forward Santana scoring a goal in a league game. In Portugal, players are paid according to whether they are married or not. See article these pages.

the world | by GRAHAM PAYNE

winning the regional championship, thereby qualifying for the play-off series of the German national championship; 300 D.M. for finishing runners-up in the regional championship and reaching the play-off series; 100 D.M. for every game in the play-off series; 1,000 D.M. for winning the play-off final; 500 D.M. for runners-up berth in the final; 500 D.M. per player for winning German Cup Final; 250 D.M. for per player as beaten finalists.

German players receive no fees for taking part in an international match.

Whilst on the subject of Germany, their transfer system is quite unique and figures are based an the wages of players as follows: if a player asks for a move, his transfer fee would be twice the amount of his wages for the preceding year, plus ten per cent. for each international or representative game in which he played during that last year.

If a player transfers to a foreign club, however, the fees above would not apply. Instead a suitable amount would be negotiated between the two clubs concerned. This would mean that the fee would reach a height comparable to the standards of the country to which the player would move. German players, by the way, are not entitled to receive a share of their fee. However, all this could be changed once the Germans reorganise their internal league programme.

(Note: there are approximately 10¼ D.M. to one English pound).

As revealed in a recent edition of this magazine, Belgium footballers are now to be recognised on a professional basis and the agreed wage scale is 42,000 Belgian Francs per year with a further 42,000 for a player who trains more than eight hours a day (or alternatively, an extra 8,000 Francs for a player who trains for more than two evenings a week). Formerly amateurs, Belgians may now expect between £7 and £12 a week under their own 'new deal'.

New conditions of employment would appear to be all the rage in Europe at the moment. From Holland comes the news that players with ten or more caps will receive a maximum of £900-a-year. Until two months ago, Dutch international players received about £25 for a win; they will probably get £25 for an international victory but a further £75 will be paid in a 'frozen account' and a player will have it when he reaches an age of 30. If, in the meantime, he transfers to a foreign club, he loses the right to the money which will automatically revert to the Dutch Football Association.

Swedish players — mostly part-time professionals — do not have a contract with their clubs and, consequently, are at liberty to sign for anyone at home and abroad. Swedes receive "broken time" awards of up to £4 a game which is offered purely to compensate for the loss of earnings from their ordinary jobs of work.

Football finance in Portugal is also undergoing a change and the Portuguese F.A. is not yet in a position to reveal the newly-drafted regulations; but one is able to gain some insight into the star Portuguese player's standing from fees received in intermore in future. They will continue to receive national games. These are variable and much rests on the relative importance of the particular game. When Portugal met France in 1959, the home players were on to bonuses of: 3,000 Escudos for a win; 2,000 for a draw and 1,000 for a defeat. Against East Germany in the European Nations Cup that same year, however, the rate was 4,000 Escudos for a win; 3,000 for a draw and 1,000 for a defeat.

One of the wealthiest players in the world is Brazil's Pele (above) who, not long ago, signed a new three-year contract with Santos FC which gives him a monthly salary of £250. With bonuses and an enormous signing-on fee (at least £10,000), Pele may look forward to earning around half a million pounds during the next twelve years or so.

At the moment, a unique wage differential operates which divides married and single men. Those with wives to support are paid approximately £12-a-week. Bachelors are worth £10. Any incentive in this scheme is difficult to ascertain without flippant application.

(There are 80 Escudos to one English pound.)

In Austria, basic wages of the part-time professionals are assessed in relation to the number of caps gained by the player. Full internationalists receive £14-a-month and "B" players £12. Uncapped players receive between £8 and £9. The minimum bonuses in operation in Austria are £5 for a win; £2 10s. for a draw and £1 for a defeat. A maximum of £14 has been introduced for wins in international friendlies played abroad.

Surprisingly, "little" Denmark provides quite substantial earnings for her players. A full-time professional can, with a certain amount of luck, receive anything up to £1,400 a year, whilst part-timers can get £600.

Figures for such countries as Argentina, Spain and Italy are difficult to secure: the Spanish F.A. informed me that all financial matters apertaining to individual wage agreements between player and club are strictly not for publication.

But I do know that the incredible Alfredo di Stefano lives in a £20,000 house in the plush Madrid suburb of El Viso, a few doors away from members of Spain's royal family. They do say he receives close on £300 for every match in which he plays and a European Cup Final win brings him almost £900 in bonuses. When, in 1953, Real Madrid lured him away from his native Argentina with a £70,000 fee, his personal share of that was £14,000. Without doubt, di Stefano is a Pesetas millionaire twice over.

Argentine finance is equally veiled and the best we may do is to hazard uncertain guesses. But it is a fact that Antonio Liberti, chairman of the River Plate club, is desperately anxious to sign up Reims' Roger Piantoni and offered the following incentive: a three-year-contract with a personal £8,000 on signing; £40-a-week with bonuses of £10 a point in the championship.

The incentives reputedly offered to the Spanish aces Real Madrid and Barcelona are quite unbelieveable. Helenio Herrera, when in charge of Barcelona, organised a fantastic bonus plan, building up incentive payments to his players until each game was costing the club around £3,000, i.e. more than £250-per-man.

I have not yet mentioned the various bonuses which English players can receive, providing they are with the more successful clubs.

Winners of the English Cup receive £1,100; runners-up £880. Each defeated semi-finalists received £660 whilst clubs defeated in the Sixth and Fifth rounds receive £440 and £220 apiece respectively. Players themselves get £25 each if they are on the winning Final team. If ever an English clubs wins through to the final of the European Cup, they stand to gain £50 apiece.

There has been much talk about the end of "slavery" in English football, but even as I write, the bright horizon is clouding over. I hope that the English League Management Committee and the English Professional Players' Association have lessened the possibility of another battle royal.

The business of professional football is, without any shadow of doubt, a complex affair.

Members of the Kilmarnock club train at their Rugby Park ground in preparation for their forthcoming U.S. International Soccer League ties in New York.

KILLIE OFF TO STATES AGAIN

AYRSHIRE, to people in cities as distant as Moscow and Manchester, has for long been synonymous with the name of Robert Burns, Scotland's National Bard. In recent years, however, it has become known in an entirely different field — that of sporting conquest. For it is in Ayrshire that Kilmarnock Football Club—from oddly-named Rugby Park—have their roots: Kilmarnock who, in last year's inaugural New York International Soccer League tournament proved such worthy ambassadors of Scotland's soccer crafts and who, if it is left to them, will do equally well in this year's competition.

The hard-tackling, thrustful style of play of this workmanlike rather than brilliant Scottish club took the American sporting public quite by storm last summer. Starting the series with a 3-1 success over Bayern Munich, "Killie", as they are known throughout Scotland, followed it up with victories over Glenavon of Ireland and Burnley of England — each time by 2-0. A 1-1 draw with the French hopes, Nice, was the first point lost by the Scots, but a convincing 3-1 victory over the New York Americans in the final game of the section saw Kilmarnock march proudly on to tackle the section winners, Bangu of Brazil.

Alas, Kilmarnock's typically-Scottish pride came before a fall — but Bangu were a hurdle no other side in the competition would successfully have surmounted. Quite outstanding individually and collectively, the South American side fully deserved their 2-0 success — and the trophy which went with it.

It was a cup final worthy of the famous New York Polo Grounds on which it was staged, however, and of the 25,400 who witnessed it. Both teams performed nobly in what was almost a Harlem heatwave and as a reward for their display each was immediately invited by the organiser, Mr. Bill Cox, to return and take part in his 1961 promotion.

Bangu and Kilmarnock will both participate in the section which includes Everton of England, Eintracht of Frankfurt, Besiktas of Turkey, Shamrock Rovers of Ireland, Montreal Concordia and the New York Americans.

"There has been no more consistent club in all Scotland in the last two seasons than Kilmarnock," manager Waddell assured me. "We played to win our trip to the States last year and we have played just as hard to ensure our return. We are going back not simply because of Mr. Cox's invitation — our play has merited selection!"

Willie Waddell's outlook to football, as and in his years as manager at Rugby Park, has always been moderated by realism. He fears no side, yet never has it been known for him to underestimate the opposition, an outstanding Rangers and Scotland player he says exactly what he thinks, and if he says that this club he has steered to a place among Scotland's soccer hierarchy has for two seasons been their country's most consistent side, it is a claim worthy of closer examination.

The superbly-fit Kilmarnock, since January, 1960, have lost fewer League and cup matches than any other club in the Scottish First Division. They have been the essence of consistency, even to the exact scores by which they have lost their last three cup finals! In last season's Scottish Cup final, they played wretchedly, failing to win against Glasgow Rangers. A few months later, again at Hampden Park and with Rangers once more their opponents, they were more like the Kilmarnock which had crushed all opposition in their march through the Scottish League Cup preliminary stages. Yet again, however, they were on the receiving end of a 2-0 result.

by KEN MONTGOMERY

Yes, they lost both these matches — and deservedly so. It is to their credit, however, that they even succeeded in reaching the ultimate stages of both National competitions. For, in between these two Hampden matches, the Rugby Parkers' "power-play" tactics, as many of the clubs they defeated described them, had helped Killie climb rung by rung up a League ladder which had had Hearts perched at its top from almost the first match. A splendid run of 21 games without defeat saw them put in a tremendous challenge to the Tynecastle side, only to be beaten for time — or the lack of a few more fixtures.

They took these "second-best" awards philosophically, however, and travelled to New York as something of pioneers. They had no idea of how the tournament would be received by the American baseball-loving public. The very fact that they willingly accepted the responsibilities of ambassadorship when selected for the task by the Scottish League was, however, typical of the "let them all come" attitude of this, one of Scotland's oldest clubs — a club at last enjoying the fruits of success after a too-long sojourn in the wilderness of second grade soccer.

It was typical, too, of their manager. For Willie Waddell, having enjoyed so many overseas tours with Rangers and Scotland, was keen to let his own players enjoy a "playing holiday". The experience they gained in America and Canada — where they played several friendlies — would stand them in good stead for the future, he felt.

But Waddell — whose reaction to the football history book is simply that he wants to play a part in the composition of further chapters — knows that last year's success in the land of the mighty dollar will not be easily repeated. "We realise that this is a world-wide tournament with a great deal of prestige at stake," he confesses. "We will have a much stiffer task than last year to reach the final."

By no means a brilliant side, loaded with ball-juggling soccer sorcerers, they are nevertheless a solid side: eleven accomplished, physically fit athletes who look at each match as a job to be successfully tackled. If they have a fault, it is perhaps that they rely slavishly on centre-forward Andy Kerr for their flow of goals. The wily Kerr, now nearing the veteran class, has provided a scoring supply to meet with the Killie demand this season. Indeed, this one-time Scotland full-back has on many occasions won a match for Killie literally off his own bat. But unless Kerr is in top form, much will depend on the defence to pull the Ayrshiremen through.

Though the real strength of the team is to be found, not surprisingly, in the half-back line — the engine room of any good side. Tall, gangling right-half, Frank Beattie, will play till he drops for Kilmarnock. Difficult to beat in the air, powerful in the tackle and ever-eager to lend weight to his attack, he has been a regular in the Rugby Park side for several seasons. Bobby Kennedy, on the other flank, is completely untiring. Indeed, this powerful, perpetual-motion half-back is the main driving force behind Killie.

Around Willie Toner a cultured pivot the whole works revolve, for Toner is a soccer craftsman — a player who thinks seriously about the game. He is not the type who is constantly shouting instructions, preferring to captain by example. A Scottish international, Toner has for several seasons, since returning to Scotland from Sheffield United, amazed friend and foe alike with his wonderful calm approach to the most harrassing of situations.

Kilmarnock have a healthy respect for the opposition — but they will not be overawed by the reputations of others.

For, like "dear Rabbie," there is something about the Kilmarnock style which is so clearly their own. They are a side away from the ordinary run of the mill; a club with something extra — and it is not just that they have a real, live sheep called Angus for a mascot.

HELENIO HERRERA

He is soccer's most colourful personality says ***Eric Batty***

Helenio Herrera (on the left) is snapped in an off-field moment with Internazionale centre-forward Angelillo. Both men were born in Buenos Aires and both have played for Boca Juniors, though, naturally, at different times.

JUST how fickle football fans can be was amply illustrated by the reaction of CF Barcelona supporters to the club's elimination from the 1960 European Cup. Only a few weeks before Real Madrid beat the Catalans 3-1 in Madrid (3-1 in Barcelona), Di Stefano & Co. had lost a vitally important league match at the Gran Estadio that virtually settled the Spanish championship in Barcelona's favour.

Winning that league game by three goals to one CFB drew level on points with Real Madrid at the top of the table and when each club went on to win their two remaining games, Barcelona were declared champions.

In Spain goal average does not count. When two teams finish level on points top place goes to the side that took the highest position at the end of the previous season and in this respect Barcelona had the advantage. Making up the two point leeway all but decided the race for the championship. For the second successive season Barcelona were champions.

The Catalan crowd reacted as only the Latins can. Huge crowds strolled around the tree-lined Ramblas in the centre of Barcelona carrying banners, singing and dancing, while thousands stood outside the home of the club coach—the man largely responsible for the club's success—demanding over and over again that he come out and receive their adulation.

When Helenio Herrera finally appeared he was hoisted up shoulder high and carried round and round the Ramblas. Never had CFB had such a man. They called him the greatest trainer in the world.

Only a few weeks later CFB fans packed the Gran Estadio for the second slaughter of Real Madrid, four times champions of Europe. Leading 3-1 after the first leg at Chamartin, Madrid were worried. Would two goals be enough to see them through, or would they find themselves knocked out of the European Cup for the very first time since its inception? On the way out to the ground the Madrid coach was unusually quiet. Every player lost in his own private thoughts and fears. Underlying the big matches between Real Madrid and CF Barcelona is the traditional feud waged between Catalonia and Castille.

When the match started it was all Barcelona. Time and again they pounded the Madrid defence, but the all important goal would not come. Eager, confident and determined the Catalans threw in everything they had. When it seemed they must overwhelm their opponents Puskas broke away to score for Madrid. After twenty five minufes of constant Barcelona pressure, Madrid were 4-1 ahead and that without doubt was the crucial moment in the tie.

Barcelona never gave up but hard though they tried, the ball just would not run for them. Sandor Kocsis finally managed to score a minute from the end, but by then it was much too late—Madrid were leading on aggregate by six goals to one!

Why, asked the Catalans, was Kubala left out of the side? Before the arrival of Herrera, Ludislav Kubala had been the darling of the Catalans for nearly seven years, and though CFB had previously won everything they competed for, with Kubala watching from the sidelines, everyone was now convinced that he would have saved the game. That he had not was the fault of Herrera they said and once more the crowds roamed the Ramblas—this time in an unhappy mood.

Two days later H. H. (as he is popularly known) was dismissed in response to 'a spontaneous demonstration' by the club's 55,000 sócios—and the football world scrambled for the signature of one of the best coaches in the business.

Helenio Herrera was born in Buenos Aires in 1916, where he played as a youngster with the famous Boca Juniors. Before he could establish himself however, his parents moved to Europe in 1934 and finally settled in France. There after adopting French nationality, Herrera played as a professional with Red Star, Stade Francais and Roubaix. Though he failed to gain international honours he earned a reputation as an adaptable and intelligent player capable of putting up a useful performance in any position against the toughest opposition.

When the war ended in 1945, H. H. gave up the active side of the game and devoted himself to training and coaching—at first among amateurs and later with his former clubs, Red Star and Stade Francais. When he finally left France to take over the fortunes of Atletico Madrid, he was coach to the French national team!

In Spain Herrera really made a mark. Still in his early thirties H. H. worked with Atletico, Valladolid, Malaga and Sevilla before joining CFB. His finest achievement and the reason why Barcelona gave him control of their team was the manner in which he steered unfancied Sevilla to second place in the 1956-57 championship, earning for them the right to take part in the following season's European Cup.

The story of soccer's top manager continues overleaf

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

They call him the world's t

C. F. BARCELONA

For this however, Sevilla had to find a new coach, for H. H. left at the end of the season.

In 1958 Barcelona had spent a fortune in collecting together some of the world's most outstanding players: Kubala, Kocsis and Czibor, all from Hungary, Martinez (Paraguay), Villaverde (Uruguay), Evaristo (Brazil) and a host of Spanish stars. There was more than enough talent in Barcelona to interest even the most contented coach. With them the right trainer could conquer the world, and Herrera, decided the Barcelona Directors, was the man.

Herrera's achievements with Barcelona placed him in the front rank of world class coaches. I rate him in the category of men like Herbert Chapman and Vittorio Pozzo. Barcelona simply gave him the opportunity to show what he could do with an outstanding group of players and complete freedom of action, yet inevitably Herrera met some football-minded people who were unable to understand his methods. Real Madrid's success against CFB in the European Cup was his only major failure in two seasons.

In Spain H. H. was a much discussed figure. Some said he was lucky, others attributed him with supernatural powers and claimed that he hypnotised his players.

Herrera approaches football with a clear idea of where he is going. Original, unorthodox but a definite and deep thinker, he is a capable coach. Frequently he arouses doubts in his critics by omitting star players for important matches, but is usually proved right. Each game he considers to be different: the pitch is different, the conditions, the opposition strengths and weaknesses, the tactics to which the 'enemy' will play, the importance of the game and whether it will be an easy game or a hard fight. Everything is different and a team that won well last week will not necessarily win the next.

Wing-halves and inside-forwards are the key men of course and they possess dissimilar capabilities and temperaments. Some are at their best when they can be given free rein to attack all the time, yet are only mediocre performers when circumstances alter and they are called upon to work hard in defence. Put more simply, many players look better on heavy going than they do on hard dry grounds, while others just do not have the necessary temperament for the big occasion.

After carefully studying the available talent, Herrera selected his team according to the conditions for each and every game. Often he would leave out a man who had barely made a mistake for weeks and perhaps was getting two or three goals in every game—only for the substitute to play a blinder.

With Barcelona, Herrera had about twenty top class players and successfully switched them around according to the way he read each particular game. In fact he had three different teams:

1. The orthodox formation had strong defenders who used the ball to advantage and gave nothing away in front of goal; hardworking all-rounders at wing-half who moved with the flow of the game, combining with clever but penetrative inside-forwards and three flying spearheads.

2. A side with the emphasis on attack often had wing-halves at full-back, inside-forwards at wing-half and the attack packed with frequent goalscorers.

3. The most subtle line-up of all relied on drawing the opposition into attack, holding it with eight defenders and then counter-attacking to catch seven or eight opponents behind the play. The key men here were the wingers who withdrew to play in midfield defending and attacking in turn supported by the tactician Suarez and two spearheads.

Each game posed differing problems and the answer to each set of circumstances was a new formation. Thus over three matches, Herrera might make anything up to eight or nine changes and the results would usually be three wins for Barcelona.

For league matches in Barcelona, most teams would arrive with an inferiority complex and decide to concentrate on defence. Herrera's answer to this was to play an all out attacking team (2, above). Away league matches would vary somewhat but if the opposition could be expected to come out and fight in midfield then an orthodox and well balanced side would be the choice. Here Barcelona could usually win on class, for when all other things are equal the team with the most skilful players is usually successful. (1, above.)

The third formation enumerated above was reserved for the most vital matches. Games in which Herrera could not afford to take chances in attack and where the opposition could be expected to press for goals. Many European Cup matches fell into this category and it is here that we saw Herrera's work at its best.

The two European Cup matches against Wolverhampton Wanderers afforded final proof that Herrera really was an outstanding coach. He handled this tie to perfection.

Members of Herrera's current club, Internazionale, (dark shorts) appear to be in midfield conference with Boniperti during an Inter-Juventus Italian League game.

t op boss

INTERNAZIONALE

At the Gran Estadio in Barcelona, Herrera knew that Wolves would only look for a draw. This would have given them the edge in the second leg and it was obvious therefore that the Spaniards would have to carry the game into Wolves half and build up a good lead. Time would be on the side of the defenders and Barcelona had to use every moment in an attempt to score as often as possible.

In these circumstances Herrera fielded an attacking side: Ramallets, Flotats, Gracia, Segarra, Gensana, Verges, Martinez, Kubala, Evaristo, Suarez, Villaverde. Every defender was noted for his intelligent distribution, every forward a potential scorer and with Kubala and Suarez at inside forward—the type who always want to be in the game—the side was tuned for the offensive.

As it turned out Herrera's plans were placed in jeopardy when Flotats was badly hurt halfway through the game and spent most of the second half limping on the right-wing, but even so the game went off well and ended with a four goal lead for the Spaniards.

The first stage of the Herrera blueprint having been successfully carried out, it was now obvious to everyone that Wolves must take the initiative for the second leg at Molineux. Here time would be on the side of the Spaniards and the English champions must push the game along looking for the four goals they needed to draw level.

This situation was ready made for the third of Herrera's tactical plans. Wolves would certainly attack. But he would have eight defenders waiting for them and when they failed to break through with only five or six players, more would have to come up to reinforce their outnumbered attack. When the full-backs moved up and the attack broke down . . . phfff! Barcelona would break away to create a scoring chance. Herrera's team for Molineux differed in six positions from the side that had won so convincingly in Barcelona and included four new men. Left out were Kubala (the key man in the first leg) who was not even among the reserves that travelled to England. The team was Ramallets, Olivella, Gracia, Segarra, Rodri, Gensana, Coll, Kocsis, Martinez, Suarez and Villaverde.

Right from the start Wolves showed quite clearly that they were going to throw in everything they had in a desperate effort to pull back the four goals by which they were trailing. Wolves were on top yet rarely looked capable of forcing a way through the compact Barcelona defence and though the Spaniards moved less frequently their attacks looked far more dangerous.

Seven Barcelona players threw up a theoretical wall on the edge of their own penalty area. Among them were the wingers Villaverde and Coll, two of the hardest workers afield. Just beyond them always looking for the right place to receive a quick pass was the tactician Suarez and on the halfway line alone and temporarily unsupported were Kocsis and Martinez.

When Wolves attacked, the Barcelona defence looked firm and over and over again the Wolves backs and centre-half Slater moved upfield to help break it down. Now the stage was set for the quick counter attack and when a CFB player intercepted a pass or won the ball in a tackle, it went twenty yards upfield to Suarez. Now the race was on as the anxious Wolves' players caught with the ball behind them, rushed back to protect their goal.

Barcelona's outside-left Villaverde (above) was one of the star men whom Helenio Herrera secured for the Spanish club during a gigantic spending spree in 1958. Others whom H.H. bought included Kubala, Kocsis, Czibor, Martinez and Evaristo.

As Suarez moved off he studied the position in midfield. Martinez was covered by Slater, Kocsis policed by right back Showell. Suddenly Kocsis raced into the centre and Martinez turned and moved off right. Slater hesitated. He had either to cover Kocsis, to go with Martinez or to stay and guard the middle? Too late, in that fraction of a second Suarez had made his move and high over Slater's head the ball soared out for Martinez to move onto and cut in for goal. Slater hustled to cut him off before he reached a shooting position and Coll, Kocsis, Suarez, Villaverde and Gensana all attempted to beat the Wolves players in a straight sprint.

Repeatedly this type of move shattered the Wolves. Goals came quite easily, and Barcelona playing well within themselves—casually almost—won almost as they pleased. At one stage of the game, fifteen minutes from the end Barcelona led 4-1, (8-1 on aggregate), yet as one Wolves supporter told me after the match, 'Wolves were wonderful, they never gave up trying.'

Helenio Herrera counted on them doing just that.

This kind of football is far more an art than a mere game. Just as a judo expert turns his opponent's strength to his own advantage so did Barcelona and when the Club decided to dismiss their coach they did themselves a far greater disservice than they then realised.

Herrera's record with CFB will surely speak for itself. In his first season Barcelona won the Spanish league, the Spanish Cup and the Inter Cities Fairs Cup—everything they competed for.

In the second season they had already won the league, were through to the final of the Inter Cities Fairs Cup and had drawn the first leg of this 0-0 away from home. They were still in the Spanish Cup and well favoured to win it. Herrera's only failure was in the European Cup!

In two seasons of league play CFB had the following record: Played 60, won 46, drawn 5, lost 9, goals for 182, goals against 54.

From Barcelona, Herrera went to Milan where within a few days of his dismissal he signed a contract with Internazionale. After seeing his new club play, Herrera took the first step in his programme designed to gain the confidence of his new club. He called a press conference and there informed everyone that Inter would win the Italian championship in the new season. Already they have the necessary players. No new men will be needed, it is simply a question of their training. He will put this right.

The club have already been sufficiently impressed to offer him a new contract.

Herrera's methods are not at all complicated. Given first class players he seeks first to establish peak condition, physical and mental. He instils in his players supreme confidence. He fills them with his own confidence. Then he selects the best team bearing in mind the circumstances. He never asks a player to perform in a manner which is beyond his capabilities. Thus if he wants an inside-left to play as a right-winger he gives the number ten spot to an outside-right. If he wants a defensive centre-forward he plays a defender there, and the key men, the 'thinkers' dictate the play the way he wants it to go. Everybody else plays naturally!

Despite his record Helenio Herrera is still only 44. Constantly in demand he receives offers almost every day, and even Real Madrid are said to be after him. The Spanish FA would also like him to devote himself full time to their national side for during the brief period that he was in charge Spain played with far greater success than they had ever done before.

Certainly we shall hear much more of H. H. in the future, but he can hardly be more successful than he was with Barcelona.

THE WORLD CUP GROUPS IN DETAIL. FIRST — GROUP VI

PORTUGAL ARE

By GORDON JEFFERY

BARRING accidents there is more likelihood than in previous competitions that the leading 16 nations will contest the final stages of the 1962 World Cup. In all zones, with few exceptions the "star" countries are competing in different qualifying groups.

In Europe (in most groups) there is a strong favourite — virtually a "seeded" country, a dark horse and a rank outsider. The only exception at the time the draw was made seemed to be in Group VIII where reasonable hopes of success were shared by all three contenders — Scotland, the Republic of Ireland and Czechoslovakia.

Since then the greatly improved play of Switzerland and the decline of Belgium (although they appear to have played much better in their recent match against West Germany) has turned Group I into a close contest between Switzerland and Sweden.

In Group VI, however, the first of the groups we are reviewing in historical detail, the usual pattern exists with England, the firm favourite, Luxembourg the rank outsider, and Portugal the dark horse.

Yugoslavia defeated Portugal 5-1 in an international match last May. The Portuguese team on that occasion is seen below and reads, left to right (back): Virgilio, Mendes, Angelo, Julio, Germano, Acursio. (Front): Hernani, Santana, Matatev, Coluna, Cavem. Portugal have improved since then. (Photo: Santos.)

ENGLAND

ENGLAND together with Scotland staged the very first international match — on November 30, 1872, on a cricket ground near Glasgow. The result was a goalless draw and in these days when team formations — 4-2-4, etc. — are critically examined (and sometimes hailed as new discoveries) it is interesting to recall that Scotland, the more advanced thinkers of the time, lined up with goalkeeper, two backs, two half-backs and six forwards; whilst the more conservative England played with goalkeeper, one back, one half-back and eight forwards!

The fixture was repeated the following season and, save for war-time suspensions, or substitutions, has been played annually ever since.

England actually won the second game but had to wait a further fifteen years for her second victory. Indeed except for a period in the nineties, when the Scottish selectors refused to pick the "Anglo-Scots" who had been attracted to the English professional clubs, the advantage was ever with Scotland until the Second World War. Even England's decided superiority in post-war football has not entirely closed the gap and Scotland can still boast of 31 victories to England's 27.

November 30, 1872, remains an important date in the football history of every country The thousands of international matches played since stem from it and England have taken part in their full share of them. Excluding matches between the full England international side and the F.I.F.A. selected Rest of Europe elevens; excluding tour matches between F.A. elevens and the national teams of Australia, Canada and such; excluding amateur matches since the introduction of professionalism, war-time internationals and Victory internationals, England have played 341 full international matches with on a points basis, nearly seventy per cent. success.

Interesting also to note that she is on the brink of chalking up the 1000th goal in her favour.

The World Cup record is less impressive but it needs to be remembered that England's entry has been confined to the three post-war competitions (1950-4-8) in which the battle was keen, particularly by comparison with the pre-war competitions that failed to attract a large part of the football world. To even qualify for the final stages of these three competitions was a feat that escaped countries like Spain and Italy for example.

The present indications are that England are building a **team** capable not only of qualifying for the final stages in Chile but of doing well in the peculiar circumstances encountered in finals — a sequence of matches against teams of various styles with little breathing space between each match. Certainly England stand a fair chance of living up to the following proud record:

	HOME						AWAY					
	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
Arg'tina	1	1	0	0	2	1	(abandoned)					
Austria	2	1	1	0	6	5	6	4	1	1	29	7
Belgium	3	3	0	0	15	1	10	8	1	1	41	15
Bohemia			—				1	1	0	0	4	0
Brazil	1	1	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
Chile			—				1	1	0	0	2	1
Czechs	1	1	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	1	1	2
Denmark	1	1	0	0	5	2	3	2	1	0	9	2
Finland			—				2	2	0	0	13	1
France	4	3	1	0	13	3	10	8	0	2	34	15
Germany	2	2	0	0	6	1	3	2	1	0	12	7
Hungary	2	1	0	1	9	8	6	3	0	3	21	16
Ireland	33	28	3	2	132	27	36	24	8	3	125	37
R. Ire'd	2	1	0	1	5	3	2	1	1	0	2	1
Italy	3	2	1	0	7	4	4	1	3	0	8	4
Lux'bourg			—				2	2	0	0	14	2
Mexico			—				1	0	0	1	1	2
Ne'lands	1	1	0	0	8	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
Norway	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	0	10	1
Peru			—				1	0	0	1	1	4
Portugal	2	2	0	0	7	3	3	2	0	1	16	6
Rumania			—				1	1	0	0	2	0
Scotland	39	16	10	13	79	69	38	11	9	18	54	67
Spain	2	2	0	0	11	2	3	0	1	2	4	8
Sweden	2	1	0	1	6	5	5	3	1	1	12	6
Swit'land	1	1	0	0	6	0	5	3	0	2	10	3
Uruguay			—				1	0	0	1	1	2
U.S.A.			—				2	2	0	0	14	4
U.S.S.R.	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Wales	37	26	4	7	105	39	34	21	9	4	90	35
Y'slavia	3	1	2	0	8	5	3	0	0	3	1	8
	144	97	22	25	448	186	188	105	37	46	533	259

NEUTRAL

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	1	0	1	0	2	2
Belgium	1	0	1	0	4	4
Brazil	1	0	1	0	0	0
Chile	1	1	0	0	2	0
Spain	1	0	0	1	0	1
Uruguay	1	0	0	1	2	4
U.S.A.	1	0	0	1	0	1
U.S.S.R.	2	0	1	1	2	3
	9	1	4	4	12	15

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	341	203	63	75	993	460	68.77

DARK HORSES

HOW THEY STAND

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	1	1	0	0	9	0	2
Portugal	1	1	0	0	6	0	2
Luxembourg	2	0	0	2	0	15	0

esent indications are that England are building a team capable of not only qualifying for the final stages of the World Cup, but of doing ll in the peculiar circumstances encountered in finals — a sequence of matches against teams of various styles with little breathing space ween each match. Above, England's Jimmy Greaves is foiled by Welsh goalkeeper Jack Kelsey during their Wembley international. (P.A.I.)

LUXEMBOURG

HE Luxembourg Football Association was formed in 1908 — they proudly celebrated ir 50th anniversary by staging the 1958 uth International Tournament. It is, of arse, a very small country, linked economically with Belgium and the Netherlands, but cheerfully maintaining her national character and traditions despite the large and powerful nations that circle her borders.

bove): Ernest Jahn, Luxembourg half-back o plays for that country's champion club Jeunesse Esch.

The total population is around the 300,000 mark — less than half the number of England's amateurs — and Luxembourg's playing record (judged solely on results) reflects the slender resources at her disposal. But, if the day ever comes that results are the only things that matter in football, I shall vacate this page, renounce my allegiance to the "game" and seek another that deserves to be called a game and a sport.

The essential fact is that in their fifty-three years the Luxembourg F.A. have encouraged and developed the game of football in their country and they have taken their due place in the affairs of European and World football as members of U.E.F.A. and F.I.F.A.

Indicative of this is that, except for the very first — for which only four European countries did enter, they have played regularly in all the World Cup competitions. They also took part in the European Cup of Nations competition and their leading club enters for the European Cup of Champions.

Not even the most starry-eyed Luxembourg schoolboy can ever expect his club or country to win these competitions but he can be — and I hope is — proud that they always take part and that their approach to each match is always enthusiastic and sporting.

Nowadays, except in competitions, the full Luxembourg eleven play mainly against national amateur or "B" sides — although even against the latter their record is twenty victories in over 120 matches.

As will be seen from the following table of their full international record they have yet to play against Portugal's full eleven — they played Portugal "B" in Lisbon in 1955, losing by three goals to one.

Similarly they have yet to visit England in a full international but, prior to the World Cup match of October, 1960, they had entertained a full England side, including the great "Dixie" Dean, in 1927.

	HOME						AWAY					
	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
Afghanistan				—						—		
Austria	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	7
Belgium	2	1	0	1	6	4	2	0	0	2	1	11
Egypt	1	0	1	0	1	1				—		
England	2	0	0	2	2	14				—		
Finland	1	1	0	0	3	0				—		
France	4	1	0	3	8	20	2	0	0	2	0	16
Germany	2	0	0	2	1	12	2	0	0	2	1	13
Hungary	1	0	0	1	0	6				—		
R. Ire'd	2	0	0	2	1	6	1	0	0	1	0	4
Italy				—						—		
Ne'lands	1	0	0	1	2	6	5	1	0	4	8	20
Norway	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	2
Scotland	1	0	0	1	0	6				—		
Swit'land	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	5
Y'slavia				—						—		
	20	4	1	15	29	83	15	1	1	13	14	78

NEUTRAL

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Afghanistan	1	1	0	0	6	0
Belgium	1	0	0	1	3	5
Italy	1	0	0	1	0	2
Yugoslavia	1	0	0	1	1	6
	4	1	0	3	10	13

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	39	6	2	31	53	174	17.95

PORTUGAL

THE three countries have been considered in alphabetical order but it could as well have been in age order with Portugal the youngest of the three.

Portugal actually played her first international match in 1921 — like England v. Scotland and Luxembourg v. France (in 1911) it was against her neighbour: Spain. The result was a 3-1 win for Spain and indeed it was not until 1947 that Portugal did manage to beat Spain and, as the following table shows, an away win or even a draw against Spain is still wanted.

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 27 ▶

Stanley Matthews is the many capped English international right-winger who at forty-six is still playing for Blackpool in the English First Division. The greatest single attraction in the world, he retains his magic to this day.

Albert Hobson ★ John McKenna ★ Sandy Harris ★ Br ia

STAN MATTHEWS'

HAD Michelangelo been born in China, Tchaikovsky raised in India and Van Gogh brought up on a remote island in the Outer Hebrides, it is conceivable that their individual genius would have blossomed forth. Genius is international.

For Stanley Matthews, the mere accident of his birth in Stoke, was a family blessing and an eventual triumph for soccer in England. He might well have been born in Russia.

These are theories but few will argue against their practical possibilities. Matthews is a living legend, one of the finest individual footballers of all time. He has played for two senior clubs only, Stoke City and Blackpool.

Since he joined Blackpool in 1947 he has gained even more fame throughout the world. Wherever he is persuaded to play he can be sure of drawing thousands of extra people who are eager to see him. There is no need to attempt to pay a tribute to his ability in a direct way, but through the careers of players who have understudied him during his service at Blackpool. This has been the most remarkable part of his soccer life for when Matthews went to Blackpool he was 32 years of age.

At some time or another since then practically everyone with any knowledge of the game has either said or thought that "Matthews simply cannot go on for another season".

But at the tender age of forty-six, Matthews has outlasted four definite deputies and half-a-dozen other occasional wingers. Moreover no one can be certain that he will not be seen in action for another one, two or three years.

The first player to be honoured as understudy to Matthews at Bloomfield Road, Blackpool, was Albert Hobson.

A native of Manchester, Hobson was about half an inch shorter than Matthews—and he no giant. When Matthews arrived, Hobson was earmarked as his chief deputy. In this role he managed a few appearances in the League side in the first four seasons of the Matthews era. Altogether Hobson played in some seventeen games during this period.

Despite his genius, Matthews was well into his thirties and even though he kept himself at a peak of fitness that youths half his age found exacting, he was unable to shake off injuries as a younger man might expect to do. In consequence Hobson found himself with more opportunities.

There was a two month period from February, 1950 and then during the 1951-52 season when prolonged absence by Matthews through injury enabled Hobson to enjoy some twenty-three outings in senior company.

He excelled. Fast and the direct type of winger, he was the opposite of Matthews. But he impressed that season. The following term while the maestro was absent from October to January, Hobson made another seventeen appearances. These were Hobson career highlights.

A fit Matthews meant fewer opportunities the following season. Having tasted the pleasure of League football for comparatively long periods, it was only natural for Hobson to think of his own career. Obviously Matthews was not on his way out—far from it as the 1953 Cup Final so aptly showed.

It was simply a matter of Hobson's choice. A new start somewhere else was the answer. In July, 1954 a straight swop was effected between Blackpool and Huddersfield Town. Hobson went to Leeds Road and Irish International winger Johnny McKenna became the next successor apparent to Matthews.

First capped for Ireland in 1945, in a Victory International, McKenna had joined Huddersfield Town in August, 1948 from Linfield of the Irish League. At five foot four he was practically dwarfed by Matthews. While he was at Linfield he had been the subject of attention from at least half a dozen English clubs. But manager George Stephenson was the man who finally signed him for Huddersfield. A tricky winger he mixed his game intelligently using the direct approach when the occasion warranted it.

The happy ability of body swerving his opponent onto the wrong foot allied to an accurate method of centering made him either a menace or a useful proposition according to which side you were on.

But McKenna soon discovered that this task of stand-in required an excess of patience and had it not been for the fact that he could operate on the left wing, too, his total of 25 League games in three seasons would have been considerably lower.

At the end of the 1956-57 season, McKenna was placed on the transfer list and was subsequently signed by neighbouring Southport then in the Third Division Northern Section. But even here McKenna found his opportunities restricted by a knee injury sustained in November and he was placed on the transfer list at the end of the season.

Special deputy number two had left the scene.

Meanwhile Hobson was not faring too well either. He had one season with Huddersfield without establishing himself and two at York, with the Third Division City club, with similar lack of outstanding success.

But deputy number three had been with Blackpool towards the latter stages of the Hobson reign as well as the subsequent McKenna era. He was Sandy Harris — or to credit him with his real name—Alex Harris. Born in Hong Kong in October, 1934 he had the experience of being evacuated to

n Peterson ★ Arthur Kaye ★ Mandy Hill

DEPUTIES . . .

Australia during the war while his father was a prisoner-of-war. After some five years in Sydney, Harris returned to Scotland where his family originated in Dundee.

Blackpool secured him from under the nose of one leading Scottish club when he had starred in Dundee junior football and at the age of eighteen he was introduced into the first team against Burnley at Turf Moor.

Thereafter Harris became known as the deputy of the deputy; first under Hobson, then McKenna. On the departure of McKenna to Southport, it seemed certain that his chance would come but he lost his finest opportunity to a new recruit from South Africa who was originally signed as an inside forward on the recommendation of none other a celebrity than Stanley Matthews.

For Harris, this was practically the beginning of the end of his chances as deputy number one and possible successor. At the end of the 1958-9 season he was given a free transfer.

Brian Peterson had been discovered by Matthews in the Union of South Africa. He took up soccer at an early age and after leaving school joined Bereapark. Even at 16 he had Curry Cup experience and then toured Australia with a representative side.

He was playing at inside-right for Natal Province when Matthews noticed him. The maestro was playing in an exhibition match against this side and was duly impressed. He arranged for Peterson to be signed and since there was already a Springbok friend with the Blackpool team—Bill Perry the club's senior outside-left—the signing was arranged satisfactorily.

Debut time came against Cardiff City at inside-right for Peterson but it was decided to give him some outings at outside-right and he performed well in the position until a returned-to-fitness-Matthews resumed after one of his absent spells. But this was only a temporary measure quite obviously as Peterson was earmarked for a future at inside-forward not on the wing.

Therefore it seemed to the Blackpool management that a ready made successor would have to be signed. In 1958-9 season Matthews had missed a number of matches through injury; his senior future did not look too bright.

In the summer of 1959, Blackpool purchased Arthur Kaye from Barnsley. Kaye had expressed a desire to play in higher grade football — Barnsley were in Division Two—and had had a disappointing season with the club. A chunky five foot five he had moved to Barnsley from school and was a local product. He made his initial appearance in the Barnsley first team at the age of 17 in 1952. Kaye had gained representative honours as a schoolboy with Barnsley, Yorkshire and England Boys. In the brief period of matches between the old Northern and Southern Sections of the Third Division, Kaye played for the Northern representative side on one occasion. Then came England Under 23 recognition. Kaye, therefore, seemed as likely a candidate as any and cost Blackpool a substantial fee plus another sum after a specific number of first team games.

Public opinion was convinced that Matthews' days were numbered in view of what was not another deputy but apparently the chosen successor. Kaye found it difficult while Matthews was injured. Though the home crowd were kind enough, some of the away crowds were not so thoughtful, taunting him with the obvious tag of second Stanley Matthews. But Kaye took the sensible approach and played his normal game. But oddly enough he showed much more promise at inside-forward, a hitherto new venture for him.

When Blackpool secured Arthur Kaye from Barnsley, it seemed that Matthews' days as a regular choice were to be fewer because of his age, but Kaye has now left for Middlesbrough having joined in the long line of players who have found the genius and fitness of Matthews too powerful a combination.

In February, 1960 Matthews returned after a succession of injuries and it seemed that Kaye was not to be the man to replace him after all.

Actually at the end of his first season with the club, Kaye had beeen replaced as an outside-right by a teenager, Mandy Hill—Stephen Hill was his correct name. Again in Hill Blackpool had a small winger, slightly taller than Kaye. A locally born player, Hill joined the Blackpool club from Highfield Youth Club—the same team that produced full-backs Jim Armfield and Barrie Martin—as an amateur and signed professional forms in May 1959.

Last season he had his first taste of senior football. He impressed as a clever little player who showed some promise without exactly being hailed as a sensation. Perhaps the finest compliment paid to him and the measure of his promise has come from Matthews himself, who considers Hill to be his successor.

Hill has deputised this term when Matthews has not appeared and on the bare face of it seems certain to be retained for next season as the chief deputy, now that Kaye has been transferred to Middlesbrough. It is interesting to note that Kaye played in all forward positions for Blackpool except centre-forward and at Middlesbrough. seems certain to be considered as an inside-forward! On a financial note Blackpool recouped something like a little over half the money they payed out for Kaye to Barnsley.

Having benefited from seeing the master in action at close quarters and receiving some helpful advice passed on, Hill is young enough not to have formed his own bad habits and can be adapted to some extent. Obviously it would be foolish for any player thinking of making a career out of the Blackpool right-wing to attempt an imitation. Hill seems to have learnt this point which is important and wise.

It will be interesting to see whether Hill, a local boy, can achieve the distinction of becoming the first player to take Matthews' place. The latter is vitally concerned in the relegation battle besetting Blackpool this term. It has been said that he will retire if the club are relegated to Division Two but Matthews denies this and adds that in any case Blackpool will save themselves.

But whatever happens it will be a gruelling and testing time for Matthews. He is on record as saying that the way he feels at the moment he could go on for another two or three seasons. Frankly, no one would disagree with him.

It is also of interest to recall that these deputies have apparently had either little or no success after leaving Blackpool or have been switched to other positions. The role of deputising for Matthews has proved an exacting one and admirably though the various understudies have played they have simply reflected the outstanding ability of surely the finest player to have been produced in England. Yet with the same opportunities elsewhere their inspiration has been missing it seems and they have been unable to do justice to their own ability.

To end on a topical note Matthews is again off on one of his annual good-will tours and this year has been invited to play in exhibition matches in Poland.

STUART SHAW

There have been headlines galore on the Eire soccer front

Facts and figures of a club tour

The newly formed Union for players have put forward their proposals says

TOM MULDOWNEY

NEVER before have Eire soccer fans had so much to talk about as during these past few weeks.

Unfortunately most of the excitement has been confined to the board room, although with the start of the Cup competition and the closing stages of the League Championship, some of it found its way on to the field of play. In fact like the good wine, the best fare has been reserved for the closing stages of what has otherwise been a comparatively mediocre season.

The hullabaloo started when the long awaited invitation for an Eire League team to participate in the American International League, arrived in the person of W. D. Cox, New York's flying soccer Ambassador.

He requested, a team with a typical dollar-catching Irish name, no doubt with an eye to the Irish 'market' in New York and Montreal, where the 'Boys in green' would take their bow.

Shamrock Rovers were duly nominated, this rescinded a previous decision to send the League Champions. For the privilege of winging their way over the Atlantic the 'Hoops' were ordered to pay £100 to each of the other eleven League Clubs.

The Milltown Committee, could and did think of 1,100 reasons for not accepting this ruling. An expense list issued by Mrs. Cunningham, Eire's only woman soccer directress, after talks with Glenavon Officials who were in New York last year, showed the injustice of the League decision.

Return air fares to Amsterdam £440. Players Insurance £300. Spending money for players and officials £1,800. Two sets jerseys £30. Laundry £60. Flannels and Blazers £150. Transport to and from training £20. Players loss of wages £270. American team attendant £30. Travel and negotiations for players in England £50. Refreshments, trips and other incidentals £270. Total £3,420 from Rovers guarantee of £4,020 leaves a profit of £600. Which means Rovers would need to add £500 to their profit to pay the other League clubs £100 "stay at home money".

At an emergency meeting of the Management Committee, efforts by Hon. Treasurer Paddy Casey to have Rovers released from their "ball and chain" payment failed, and Secretary Ted Dowling informed Bill Cox that Rovers would not travel.

At the time of writing, dramatic 'behind the scene' efforts are being made to ensure an Irish entry in New York's soccer showpiece. Doubtless something definite will have been arranged by the time you read this.

The 'American affair,' paled into insignificance, when the League bosses turned their attention to the demands of the newly formed Players Union, led by Shamrock Rovers International pivot, Shay Keogh (Chairman) and Allan Glynn (Sec). They decided that "any matter affecting players," is a matter between the individual player and his club.

The Players Union dispatched a copy of their proposals to the eleven professional clubs in membership of the League.

If this move ends in failure Shay Keogh will almost certainly take the players case to the Labour Court for arbitration. At the moment there is no talk of strike action among the players.

"It will be our last step" said Allan Glynn "and will be taken only after everything else has failed".

Of more interest to the average fan, was the possibility of a league and cup double which never fails to arouse interest no matter which teams are concerned.

Drumcondra third in the League race reached the Semi-Final of the Cup, and along with the teams already mentioned have high hopes of doing the double.

The winning of Eire's two major trophies in the same season has been achieved on six occasions. St. James Gate, a team from the famous Guinness Brewery, were successful in 1921-22 the inaugural year of the Eire Football Association.

Shamrock Rovers dominated the scene in 1925, followed by Bohemians three years later. Rovers won the Cup five times in succession from 1929 to 1933 yet in the same period only captured one League Title in 1932 to bring off the double for the second time

Cork went close in 1934. They won the cup but were beaten by Bohemians for the championship. In 1939 Sligo Rovers worked in reverse, running up to Shamrock Rovers in the League and going down in a Cup Final replay to Shelbourne.

Twelve months later Rovers beat Sligo 3-0 in the Cup but lost the league to St. James Gate.

Came 1940-41 season and a battle royal as Cork United and Waterford made an all South onslaught to achieve a feat becoming more difficult with each passing year.

In the end United were victorious, Waterford lost the 'big pot' 3-1 in a replay, and conceded the League on a walk-over, after their players refused to turn out in a test match, owing to a wage dispute.

Ten years elapsed before the coveted double again found a home, and once more it was in the deep South. Cork Athletic beat Shelbourne in a thrilling cup final,, and finished ahead of Sligo Rovers in the League.

So to 1960-61, another decade, and possibly another double.

HAVERTY FOR WORLD CUP?

Arsenal and Eire left-winger Joe Haverty has regained his place with the English First Division club this term and is more than a possibility for the remaining qualifying games in the World Cup. Previously with Home Farm as an amateur he moved to Arsenal in July 1954 from St. Patricks Athletic. He celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday in February and can look forward to adding to his international honours in the near future. (W.T.)

JEFF CROSS *reporting from Canada discusses the progress made in that country*

NOW A PACIFIC CHAMPIONSHIP

AN "invasion" of the Pacific coast of North America by top club teams from Europe and Latin America this summer, the start of the new Pacific International Soccer Championship and proposals for the beginning of a new professional soccer league in the United States and Canada — all that was crammed into a short week-end at Fresno, Calif., when league delegates from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Vancouver B.C., met to discuss plans for the upcoming Pacific championship between league winners from the three cities, plus a representative team from Mexico City.

The visit of twelve of the world's top teams to the west coast, in a similar arrangement to the big International Soccer League, founded by Bill Cox in New York, is the brainchild of Jean Leon, a Los Angeles restauranteur.

However, one difference from the New York set-up is that each of the visiting teams will play the host team — Los Angeles United — at the rate of one a week through the summer months. The Los Angeles squad will be augmented by European professionals for the three-month series.

The teams who have been, or are being invited to make the visit to California are: Real Madrid and Espanol of Spain, Racing Club and Monaco of France, Maccabi of Tel Aviv, Hibs of Scotland, Rapid Wien of Austria, Guadalajara of Mexico, Red Star of Yugoslavia, Roma of Italy, Arsberattelse of Sweden and Vasco da Gama.

Several of the clubs are already scheduled to play in the New York and the Los Angeles series will merely be an extension of their trips.

Graziano Grazzon (above), a popular Canadian soccer star who travelled to Russia and Britain last year with a touring party. He was formerly with Venezia in Italy's Division Two.

It is hoped that some or all of the visiting clubs will play games in other Western cities and with names like Real Madrid being bandied about, the bidding is already becoming acute for exhibition games.

Leon is reported to be working closely with Cox in his negotiations to bring top soccer to the west coast. It is also hoped that a number of the games will also be televised nationally in the U.S. and Canada.

John Smith, president of the Greater Los Angeles Soccer League, told delegates at the meeting that Leon was determined to give the scheduled tournament the best of promotion campaigns, even to the extent of building his own stadium.

The meeting in Fresno was held to finalise plans for the new Pacific International Championship between Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver and Mexico City. The two-day championship will take place in Los Angeles on May 28th and 30th with San Francisco meeting Vancouver and Los Angeles playing Mexico City on the first day. On the second day of play the two losers play first, followed by the grand final between the two winners.

Mexico City, midway through its season at the time of play will field a representative side. The three other cities will send their league champions — still undecided — to the play-offs.

Meanwhile, on the busy Pacific Coast, it is hoped that the ambitious programme scheduled for Los Angeles this summer will result in the formation of the first professional "Continental" soccer league in North America — a move which is also backed heartily by promoter Cox in New York.

Smith told the meeting that Leon hoped to get the pro league off the ground by 1963. Among cities mentioned as likely franchise holders in the new loop are Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

SOUTH AFRICANS PLAN LEAGUE CUP

The latest news from the African Continent by

NORMAN D. REICH

WHICH team to tour? This seems to be the big poser set South African administrators. The Amateur body are hoping for a tour by the Brazilian club, Nauticus do Recife but T. J. Spartak Praha Sokolovo (better known as Spartak of Prague) have shown their interest in a five weeks' tour starting on June 22nd and are prepared to bring 22 to 24 players.

The professional body, the National Football League are reluctant for a tour to take place this season in order that the professional game may gain an even firmer footing at club level.

However, not to be outdone, they have approached Barcelona for a five match tour estimated to cost in the region of £20,000. Barcelona are reported to have expressed interest and would bring all their stars such as current European Footballer of the Year, Suarez, Spanish international goalkeeper, Rammallets and Hungarians, Czibor and Kocsis — in all, fifteen internationals. The only stumbling block is of course the fee, cheap by the rest of the world's standards, but frightening by South Africa's yardstick.

The National Football League are considering organising a new £2,000 professional cup competition — similar to the English Football League Cup — and only League clubs would be eligible. This would be in addition to the Open National Knock-out Challenge Cup for which the £1,000 Castle Cup is awarded.

A third division to the National Football League is being contemplated. Clubs from all over the Transvaal are interested. Last year's second division will be increased from nine to 14 teams this season.

Durban City, the Castle Cup holders beat the National Football League champions, Highlands Park 4-2 in the first match of the season for the £100 T.U.S.C. Prize.

Fulham — the English team the Southern Rhodesian Football Association invited for a tour of Rhodesia and South Africa — have called off their trip. This is because of their poor form in the current British soccer season. The Rhodesian bodies are now hoping for fixtures on the South African tour by the Brazilian club, Nauticus do Recife.

Plans are now being finalised for the multi-racial professional Rhodesia and Nyasaland Football League which hopes to start their first matches on April 2nd. Lusaka, the capital city of Northern Rhodesia, has formed a steering committee which is to bring the centre's first professional club into being and another club in the capital is also being discussed. Ndola, gateway to the Copperbelt, is also about to register and other clubs have been formed in Bulawayo and Salisbury.

Dr. Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress Political Party has forbidden Africans to take part in the multi-racial professional league and from joining the club formed in the country, Nyasa United. He was reported as saying that the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Football League was a Federal enterprise and Africans should not be deviated from their aim of breaking up the Federation through sport. Already eight Europeans and one Asian have made themselves available to the new club.

With chaos reigning in the former Belgian Congo, there has been little opportunity for sport. However, the United Nations Swedish XI travelled down to Solwezi and drew 3-3 with the local team. The Swedes then presented their hosts with four miniature wooden soldiers as souveniers.

This is the third of our monthly reports on the 1962 World Cup competition in Chile.

THE ROAD TO CHILE

Province	Venue	Population of Province	Capacity	Reserved	Places
Tarapaca	Arica	140,000	25,000	994	24,006
Valparaiso	V. Del Mar	606,000	35,000	1,385	33,615
Santiago	Santiago	2,132,000	97,400	4,000	93,400
O'Higgins	Rancagua	273,000	25,000	994	24,006

IN the table above the capacities of the grounds to be used in the final stages of the World Cup are listed with the population of the province in which the ground is situated.

The capacity of the ground represents the actual total number of people who can be admitted. In the official list of attendances for the games, if the ground is full, this is the figure that will be quoted.

Under the heading of "reserved" are the number of seats set aside for complimentary tickets plus of course the press who will cover the match. The last column represents the numbers who will actually pay to watch the game if again, there is a capacity crowd.

When the official list of receipts is issued for the match concerned, they will be taken from this figure.

It will be seen from the capacity of the Santiago stadium where the final is to be played that there is room for 100,000 (approximately) to see the game. This will mean, however, that the world record attendance figure in the competition is quite safe.

At Rio in 1950 some 200,000 people paid £125,000 to watch Brazil play Uruguay in the final game. The twenty-two games in this same series produced an aggregate attendance of 1,089,250 with receipts of £700,000.

Again there will not be such an impressive aggregate as in the 1950 series even though there will be more matches in the final stages next year.

THERE have been a few more matches decided in the World Cup Qualifying competition: **Europe—Group VI:** Portugal 6, Luxembourg 0. **Near East Zone:** Israel 1, Ethiopia 0; Israel 3, Ethiopia 2.

Up to date tables for each qualifying group with dates arranged or altered since our last issue for outstanding games are:

EUROPE

GROUP I

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Sweden	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Switzerland	1	1	0	0	4	2	2
Belgium	2	0	0	2	2	6	0

Group II

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
France	2	2	0	0	5	1	4
Finland	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Bulgaria	1	0	0	1	0	3	0

Group III

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
West Germany	2	2	0	0	7	3	4
Ireland (Nthn.)	1	0	0	1	3	4	0
Greece	1	0	0	1	0	3	0

Oct. 18 N. Ireland v. Greece
Oct. 22 West Germany v. Greece

Group IV

Hungary, Holland and East Germany have yet to play.

Group V

Russia, Turkey and Norway have yet to play.

Group VI

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
England	1	1	0	0	9	0	2
Portugal	1	1	0	0	6	0	2
Luxembourg	2	0	0	2	0	15	0

Sept. 28 England v. Luxembourg

Group VII

Italy play the winners of the Near East Zone, Rumania having withdrawn.

Group VIII

Czechoslovakia, Scotland and Eire have yet to play.

Sept. 26 Scotland v. Czechoslovakia
Oct. 8 Eire v. Czechoslovakia
Oct. 29 Czechoslovakia v. Eire

Group IX

Spain, Wales and winners of African Zone have yet to play.

Group X

Yugoslavia, Poland and the winners of Asian Zone have yet to play.

NEAR EAST ZONE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Israel	2	2	0	0	4	2	4
Ethiopia	2	0	0	2	2	4	0

Israel qualify to meet Italy.

ASIAN ZONE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
South Korea	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Japan	1	0	0	1	1	2	0

SOUTH AMERICA

Group I

Argentina have qualified.

Group II

Uruguay and Bolivia have yet to play.

Group III

Apr. 23 Colombia v. Peru
May 7 Peru v. Colombia

Group IV

Paraguay and winners of the Central and North American Zone have yet to play.

AFRICAN ZONE

Section (b)

Apr. 2 Ghana v. Morocco

CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICAN ZONE

Final Pool

Costa Rica, Mexico and Antilles have yet to play.

In May a number of important matches will be played and from the results it should be easier to name one or two more possible qualifiers for the finals in Chile.

Portugal defeated Luxembourg 6-0 in Lisbon in their recent Group VI World Cup qualifying match. Picture left shows Luxembourg full-back Brenner heading clear and his goalkeeper Schmitt prepares to fist away. Portuguese attackers are Yauca (in air) and Aguas (partly hidden). (Planet).

Ernie De Leonardo (right) of Miami's All-Star Europeans, tries an overhead kick during a recent game in Miami. His team lost to South American All-Stars 1-0. The article below previews next month's second U.S. International League tournament.

United States International Soccer League

by Eric Charleson

Glamour in New York

THE second United States International Soccer League starts with an evening game on May 17, at the New York Polo Grounds. As the referee blows his whistle to signify the off, the eyes of many nations will be focused on the capital city of the traditional land of baseball, for this particular tournament is the most ambitious of its sponsor, William D. Cox.

That there is a definite place for association football in the United States has never been more certain than in recent years. Long before the introduction of the International Soccer League, football, European style, had been successfully operating in colleges, schools and big towns. Ever since the United States national team created a sensation by defeating England 1-0 at Belo Horizonte in the 1950 World Cup competition, public interest has been growing steadily.

The International League was all that was needed to bring this interest to the boil, and now this competition rates unique among all others in the soccer calendar, and is a regular summer enterprise.

Unique because we have some of the world's most colourful club sides journeying to New York to take part in a strenuous, skilful and well-planned fiesta. If the venue had been London, or Rome or even Madrid, then the whole event would have tended to become more commonplace. There are already competitions galore in these major European cities. Yet a certain glamour attaches to such an enterprise in New York and it has shifted the attention of the world game to a country not considered among the elite of footballing nations.

Little wonder the Americans are quietly satisfied of this little bit of history.

Next month's tournament will be, as I have already explained in previous editions, much more adventurous: will contain four more representatives and will be split between New York and Montreal (Canada). Twenty-three games will be played in the States and nine in Canada. The grand final is on a two-leg basis, the first in Montreal on August 3 and the second in New York on the following day.

Latest entry is Bucharest Dynamo of Rumania. They have been allocated to the First Section which also includes Bangu (Brazil and last year's winners), Kilmarnock (Scotland and last year's runners-up), Everton (England), Eintracht Frankfurt (West Germany), Besitkas (Turkey), New York and Montreal.

The second section (starts June 25) has Monaco (France), Red Star (Yugoslavia), Dukla Prague (Czechoslovakia), Espanol (Spain), Rapid (Austria), Shamrock Rovers (Eire), Montreal and, possibly, Maccabi or Hapoel (Israel).

During one of his many European trips, organiser William Cox did try to ascertain whether Spain's champion club Real Madrid would be interested. They said yes they would, but asked for a 30,000 dollar guarantee for one game—a figure which made their participation quite impossible. Madrid received the equivalent of 40,000 dollars from their recent friendly game against Vasco da Gama in Brazil. Perhaps, if financial commitments allow, Real Madrid might compete in the third U.S. League and also, by that time, Mr. Cox plans for a Russian entry.

This year's two sections would appear to be much more evenly balanced with, perhaps, the biggest thrills coming from the first. The thoughts of matches between Bangu (holders) and Everton, and Eintracht Frankfurt (runners-up in the 1960 European Cup Final to Real Madrid) and Kilmarnock, are keeping American enthusiasts on their toes. How fortunate that these people will have the rare chance of witnessing such rich pairings: there are many Europeans who would give their wage packet to have such an opportunity of a feast.

It would be hard to forecast a favourite from the talented sixteen entries. Bangu, obviously, must again stand an excellent chance of winning again: they have maintained their form in their own country and will have just completed a vibrating European tour which took in England. However, the wiry Brazilians will discover the opposition sterner.

World Cup Groups in detail—Group VI

PORTUGAL ARE DARK HORSES

Continued from page 21

	HOME						AWAY					
	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
S. Africa	2	2	0	0	6	2				—		
Arg'tina	3	0	1	2	2	6				—		
Austria	3	0	2	1	3	4	1	0	0	1	1	9
Belgium	2	1	1	0	4	3	2	0	1	1	1	2
Brazil	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	5
Chile			—							—		
Czechs	2	1	1	0	2	1				—		
Egypt			—				1	1	0	0	4	0
England	3	1	0	2	6	16	2	0	0	2	3	7
France	5	3	0	2	10	6	7	0	1	6	8	19
Germany	2	0	0	2	1	6	2	0	1	1	2	3
E. Germany	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
Hungary	4	2	2	0	10	5				—		
N. Ire'd	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
R. Ire'd	2	2	0	0	5	1	2	1	0	1	2	1
Italy	5	3	0	2	9	7	4	0	0	4	3	16
Scotland	2	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	3
Spain	12	2	6	4	21	21	11	0	0	11	5	42
Sweden	1	0	0	1	2	6	1	0	0	1	0	2
Swit'land	3	1	1	1	7	6	3	0	0	3	3	6
Turkey	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	3
Wales	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
Y'slavia	2	2	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	1	1	5
	58	24	16	18	106	112	44	3	5	38	38	128

NEUTRAL	P	W	D	L	F	A
Chile	1	1	0	0	4	2
Egypt	1	0	0	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	1	2
Yugoslavia	1	1	0	0	2	1
	4	2	0	2	8	7

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total :	106	29	19	58	152	247	36.32

This table reveals more clearly than tables generally do the strength and the weakness of Portugal. Her home record, whilst not to be compared with England's although the latter includes the defeats by Scotland, Wales and Ireland many of whose players are as much at "home" in England as in their native countries, is reasonably good but the away record is on a par with Luxembourg's.

This weakness is not a legacy from Portugal's indifferent football past but has sadly persisted in the period of their steady post-war improvement. Since the 1958 World Cup for example Portugal's record reads :

HOME						AWAY					
P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
3	3	0	0	6	3	6	1	0	5	10	18

There two matches last May against Yugoslavia in the European Nations Cup illustrates the same tendency. At home on the 8th, Portugal beat Yugoslavia by two goals to one. A fortnight later in Belgrade they lost by five goals to one.

Nevertheless they have in Benfica one of the best club sides in Europe — and a very strong contender for Real Madrid's vacated throne (probably only a temporary abdication!); their youth players have shown up well in the Youth Tournaments — the results of the 1961 Tournament being staged in Portugal will be known by the time this article appears in print; and as both Benfica and other leading clubs, and the national sides, figure more frequently in matches played outside of Portugal, the "away" side of their record will improve.

Whether this improvement will be in time to have any marked affect on the Group VI World Cup Qualifying Competition I doubt. The improved England may have to be content with a draw in Portugal (they lost 3-1 on their last visit after previous victories by 10-0 and 5-3) but it is difficult to expect Portugal to escape defeat in England even though in 1958 England had their share of luck to beat Portugal 2-1 at Wembley.

THIS TRANSFER TURMOIL

continued from pages 12 and 13

1949) in France. Seven British players have played for Italian clubs since the war, as follows:

Norman Adcock: Born Lincolnshire, 1923; arrived in Italy with liberation army (1945) and stayed to sign as a professional for Padova. Played at centre-forward for three seasons, before moving to Triestina in 1949; left Italy shortly afterwards, and is reputed to have taken up a player-coaching position somewhere in Central Europe.

John Jordan: Gray's Athletic and Spurs until 1948; Juventus 1948-49, but failed to settle down. Returned to England, where subsequently played for Birmingham and Sheffield Wednesday.

"Paddy" Sloan: Arsenal, Sheffield U. and Ireland; joined Milan 1948, making 30 first-team appearances; Torino 1949, then Udinese. Later returned home to play for Peterborough.

Eddie Firmani: Born Cape Town, South Africa; of Italian extraction. Signed for Charlton Athletic, who received £35,000 for his transfer to Sampdoria (Genoa) in 1955. Played at centre-forward in their three successive championship victories. Won necessary three full caps for Italy to qualify as a "home player". Transferred to Internazionale Milan in 1958 for £81,000.

John Charles: Swansea, Leeds United and Wales; transferred in 1957 to Juventus for £65,000 including personal fee of £10,000. Played in centre-forward and centre-half positions.

Tony Marchi: Spurs and England "B"; of Italian origin. Transferred to Juventus in 1957 for £40,000, but as club already had the one "oriundo" permitted (Sivori), Marchi was lent to Lanerossi. Transferred to Torino in 1958, and back to Spurs a year later for £24,000.

Frank Rawcliffe: Joined Alessandria in September, 1949, from English club Aldershot. Previously with Swansea, Newport County and Wolves. Returned to England 1950 as player-coach to South Liverpool. In June, 1951, he signed for Scunthorpe but had his registration cancelled before he played for them.

Restrictions

The present galaxy of stars in Spain and Italy is well known, and need not be mentioned here; however the recent restrictions on buying foreign players have brought these complicated regulations back into the limelight. Apart from Italy's recent ban, her regulations have been changed as follows:

1945: 3 players of foreign birth permitted to each first division club.

1953: The "Andreotti Veto" instituted, banning the use of foreign players; this did not apply to "oriundi".

1954: One foreign player permitted to each first division club, and "oriundi" limited likewise; however any foreign player resident for five or more years was considered a "non-foreigner", and any oriundo who gained 3 full caps was considered as an Italian.

1958: Age limit for signing oriundo reduced from under 25 to under 23.

Spain has changed her regulations just as frequently, usually varying the limit of players permitted, as in Italy; a new ruling, more drastic than usual, was instituted in 1959:

"No club may sign more than two foreigners unless (a) they are naturalised or (b) they have a three year residential qualification in Spain.

It is not surprising that there have been several attempts to evade these rules, for many clubs have signed players in the close-season only to find that they were ineligible because of new regulations subsequently instituted. Two cases of forgery in Italy have become infamous:

Gomez, an Uruguayan playing for River Plate (Argentina), was signed by A. C. Milan as an "oriundo", but is was subsequently discovered that his papers had been forged by a clerk in the Aliens Office of Buenos Aires. Another club, Fiorentina, signed Julinho from Portuguesas, Sao Paulo, believing him also to be an "oriundo". Everything seemed satisfactory, until a routine enquiry by the State found his alleged ancestor to be a Catholic priest — forbidden by his religion to marry! Julinho stayed with Fiorentina as a foreigner, but A. C. Milan had no room for an extra player under this classification, and they were compelled to transfer Gomez to Palermo.

Spanish clubs have constantly "evaded" the regulations imposed by their League, but, unlike Italy, this has usually been with the knowledge and assistance of the state.

Though not a regular player in the Tottenham Hotspur first team, Tony Marchi is one of the most versatile defenders in the English Football League. He had a spell with Juventus of Italy. (P.N.I.)

Whenever players are banned from appearing in league matches because of nationality, they are quickly naturalised so as to comply with the rules. As one writer put it: "It takes anything up to four years to become a Spanish citizen — unless you are a footballer. Then it takes anything up to four weeks!"

Swing Back

Although Spain and Italy remain a constant Tom Tiddler's ground for foreign stars, the pendulum has swung back for the rest of Europe. Many of the countries who never "exported" players, such as Hungary and Britain, have begun to do so whether they like it or not. Others, such as West Germany and Switzerland, whose finances could never support high wages, have signed a handful of notable foreigners. For instance, Bayern Munich have the Yugoslav international forward Milutinovich under

THE MOVE

contract for a year.

Some nations, especially those without a professional league, still lose their best players, but there has been a startling change in the Low Countries. Several Belgium clubs have foreign internationals, while Holland, who used to "export" to France, now plays host to 27 players from abroad. The complete list, compiled shortly after the Irishmen Crossan & Fitzgerald left for Leige (Belgium and Leeds (England) is as follows:

Name	Present Club	Born	Former Club
Pattiselano	A.D.O.	It	Alkmaar
Lorincz	Alkmaar	H	Ujpest
Lipcak	D.O.S.	B	F.C. Luik
Hanek	D.O.S.	H	Voros Lobogo
Amara	D.W.S./A.	Al	Nice (Veendam)
Bedly	D.W.S./A.	H	Be Quick
Sparendam	Elinkwijk	Sn	Robin Hood, Paramaribo
Siahaja	Elinkwijk	In	Hilversum
Kruin	Elinkwijk	Sn	Robin Hood, Paramaribo
Mijnals	Elinkwijk	Sn	Robin Hood, Paramaribo
Rahn	Spel. Enschede	G	F.C. Koln
Pfeiffer	Spel. Enschede	G	F.C. Koln
Kohn	Fortuna '54	Lx	Red Boys
Baijburd	M.V.V.	T	Bayern, Munich
Vigna	M.V.V.	G	Rot Weiss Essen
Svensson	P.S.V.	Sw	I.F.K. Goteborg

ALL THE FOREIGNER

SCANDINAVIA

Name	Born	To Italy	
Andersen	Norway	1951	Padova
Andersson	Sweden	1950	Roma
Aronsson	Sweden	1956	Vicenza
Bengtsson	Sweden	1949	Torino
Bennike	Denmark	1950	Spal
Bredesen	Norway	1952	Lazio
Brouce	Denmark	1950	Palermo
Colberg	Denmark	1950	Lucchese
Ekner	Sweden	1951	Fiorentina
Ejdefiall	Sweden	1950	Legnano
Filippini	Sweden	1951	Legnano
Frandsen	Denmark	1950	Cremonese
Gaerd	Sweden	1950	Sampdoria
Gren	Sweden	1949	Milan
Gundersen	Norway	1957	Verona
Gustavsson	Sweden	1956	Atalanta
Hamrin	Sweden	1956	Juventus
Hansen J.	Denmark	1948	Juventus
Hansen K. A.	Denmark	1949	Atalanta
Hansen S. J.	Denmark	1950	Atalanta
Hjalmarsson	Sweden	1949	Torino
Jensen L.	Denmark	1949	Bologna
Jensen P. A.	Denmark	1954	Triestina
Jeppson	Sweden	1951	Atalanta
Larsen	Norway	1951	Lazio
Liedholm	Sweden	1949	Milan
Lindskog	Sweden	1956	Udinese
Lofgren	Sweden	1951	Lazio
Mellberg	Sweden	1950	Genoa
Nilsson	Sweden	1950	Genoa
Nordahl B.	Sweden	1948	Atalanta
Nordahl G.	Sweden	1948	Milan

Lambert	Willem II	G	F.C. Saarbrucken
Seemann	B.V.V.	Au	Rapid Vienna
Surstadt	H.V.C.	G	Hamboen '07
Mraz	Veendam	H	
Brousek	Be Quick	A	F.K. Austria
Hughes	Blauw-Wit	W	West Bromwich Albion
Burckhardt	Blauw-Wit	G	
Schuman	Heracles	G	
Dhlomo	Heracles	Sa	Durban
Nanai	R.C.H.	H	
Eliaser	Wageningen	Sn	

A—Austria Al—Algeria B—Belgium G—Germany H—Hungary In—Indonesia It—Italy Lx—Luxembourg Sa—South Africa Sn—Surinam Sw—Sweden T—Turkey W—Wales

The only British player in the list, Barry Hughes, plays for the Blauw-Wit club; they are in the First Division "B", and have their headquarters at the Olympic Stadium in Amsterdam. Hughes is a half-back, born in Camarthen. Rahn, one of Germany's best-known players now with Enschede, appeared with Pfeiffer for Koln in the Championship Final v. Hamburg at the end of last season.

A controversial article by two Russian

BUSINESS

journalists featured in a recent football annual, attacked the over-commercialised attitude of Western Europe—and declared that "the football they are playing in the West continues 'on the fringe of a breach of rules'"; another article by a British journalist was more blunt — referring to "This Naturalisation Farce". However both were alike in one respect, in their attack on FIFA, the latter openly, the former by implication.

The World Organisation has been widely criticised in recent years, especially in their attitude to politics and to the naturalisation of foreign stars; however few people realise that the Federation depend on their authority in much the same way as the United Nations, through the goodwill of the member-countries. When Ladislav Kubala left Eastern Europe and was banned by the Hungarian F.A., everyone knew it was political ban, but FIFA was bound — I repeat, bound — to suport such a ban, whatever its implications. The Federation did its best to make it clear that if anyone chose to defy the ban, then no action would be taken; Barcelona, supported by the Spanish F.A., did so, and acquired a fine player whose services would otherwise have been lost to football.

However the use of naturalised players in international teams, especially those who have already appeared for their native countries, must be stopped by F.I.F.A. But here again, the responsibility rests with the Associations concerned (Spain, Italy and France); if they choose to defy the Federation's ruling, as Spain and Italy have done in the past then what action can be taken? One can hardly ban an important country because the support of the rest of the member-nations is needed, and it is unlikely to be forthcoming.

What is needed is a simple clear-cut plan acceptable to the majority of the members of FIFA, who might then be persuaded to force the offenders "into line". Surely the answer is a rigid rule forbidding any nation to field players of foreign birth, whether in colonies or independent states; cases of hardship are bound to arise, but they should be dealt with by an elected committee, who could give special permission where applicable. However the present practice of Spain and Italy of fielding a cosmopolitan eleven must be stamped out before it is too late, and the prestige of the World Cup is undermined.

There is nothing fundamentally wrong with international transfers — it is only right that players who cannot earn a high wage in their native country should be allowed to provide for their future by going abroad — only with the prolific use and abuse of this system, which has resulted in a transfer turmoil. No one can justify criticism of a club which spends money on foreign players when there is a shortage of home talent, but what is wrong is the contemporary practice of setting up clubs on a pedestal so that they become more important than the national eleven itself.

It must not be forgotten that, in the eyes of the rest of the nations of Europe Mackay and Blanchflower are to Spurs what Puskas and Di Stefano are to Real Madrid — they consider that both clubs employ "foreign" players; however in no circumstances does even Spurs overshadow the England team, while Spain, and to a certain extent Italy, have sacrificed the interests of the national eleven and permitted the super-clubs to become all-powerful.

Of course, "he who pays the piper calls the tune", and there can be no doubt that at present the public wants the best irrespective of nationality; but the fans must search their consciences and decide whether they really prefer artificial prestige at the expense of national pride.

The French international forward Raymond Kopa is now in his second spell with Reims having spent a short while in Spain with Real Madrid.

Readers wishing to see a list of South Americans playing in Italian League football, and also foreigners who are in the Belgian League, should turn to page 33 of this issue.

WHO HAVE PLAYED FOR ITALIAN CLUBS SINCE THE WAR

Nordahl K.	Sweden	1950	Roma
Oersvold	Denmark	1951	Spal
Palmer	Sweden	1951	Legnano
Petersen	Denmark	1950	Livorno
Pilmark	Denmark	1950	Bologna
Ploeger	Denmark	1948	Juventus
Praest	Denmark	1949	Juventus
Rasmussen	Denmark	1952	Atalanta
Rosen	Sweden	1950	Torino
Sandell	Sweden	1956	Spal
Selmonson	Sweden	1954	Udinese
Skoglund	Sweden	1950	Inter
Soerensen E.	Denmark	1949	Modena
Soerensen L. J.	Denmark	1949	Atalanta
Sundqvist	Sweden	1950	Roma
Tapper	Sweden	1950	Genoa

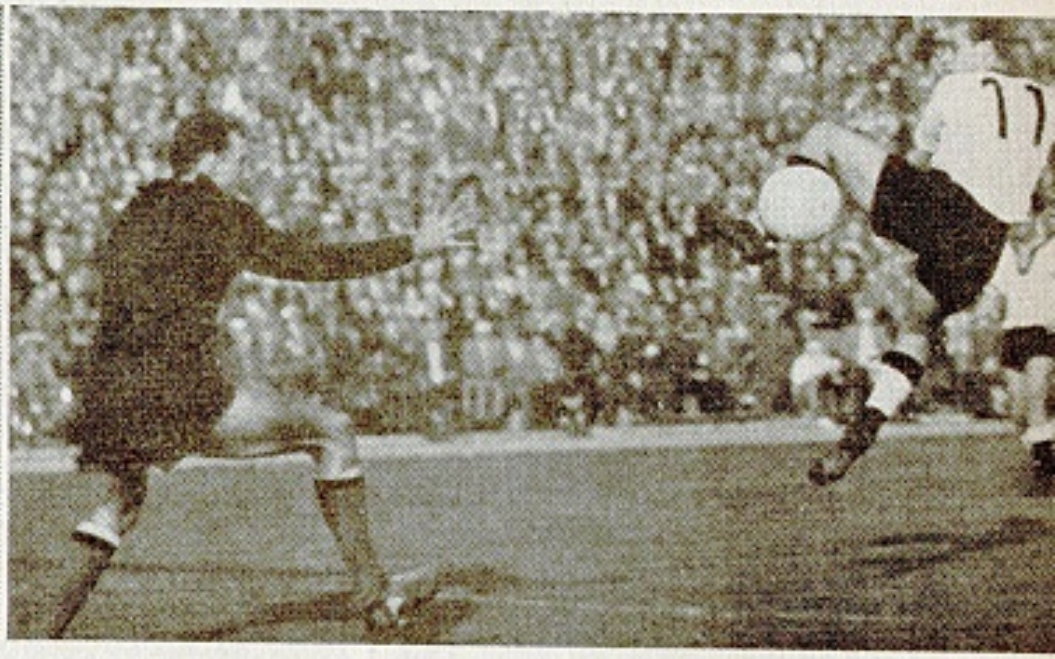
EASTERN EUROPE

Adam	Hungary	1949	Carbosarda
Arangelovich	Yugoslavia	1947	Padova
Arpar	Czechoslovakia	1947	Juventus
Bogdan	Hungary	1947	Bari
Boldizsar	Romania	1947	Crema
Chawko	Czechoslovakia	1948	Palermo
Cum	Hungary	1948	Sestri Levante
Fabian	Romania	1947	Torino
Fekete	Hungary	1947	Como
Ferency	Hungary	1947	Monsummano
Fox	Poland	1945	Legnano
Fuzer	Romania	1947	Genoa
Fazesy	Hungary	1947	Grosseto
Gorey	Hungary	1947	Inter
Golob	Yugoslavia	1949	Venezia
Hofling	Romania	1948	Lazio
Hrotko	Hungary	1946	Bari
Kaiml	Czechoslovakia	1951	Triestina
Kincses	Hungary	1946	Atalanta
Kiss	Hungary	1948	Anconitana
Klimecok	Hungary	1947	Magenta
Korostelev	Czechoslovakia	1946	Juventus
Kovacs	Hungary	1947	Avellino
Kovi	Hungary	1950	Foggia
Janechi	Poland	1945	Legnano
Mike	Hungary	1947	Bologna
Megoy	Hungary	1948	Catania
Nagy	Hungary	1949	Fiorentina
Nicolitch	Yugoslavia	1949	Venezia
Nyers F.	Hungary	1948	Lazio
Nyers S.	Hungary	1948	Inter
Olajkar	Hungary	1946	Atalanta
Puko	Hungary	1948	Livorno
Polgar	Hungary	1947	Magenta
Radu	Rumania	1948	Roma
Sandackic	Yugoslavia	1952	Reggiana
Sarosi	Hungary	1946	Bologna
Schubert	Czechoslovakia	1948	Torino
Simatoc	Rumania	1947	Inter
Sipos	Hungary	1946	Messina
Suprinn	Yugoslavia	1948	Napoli
Szengeller	Hungary	1947	Roma
Szebei	Hungary	1948	Biellese
Szoke	Hungary	1949	Fanfulla
Toth	Hungary	1947	Lucchese
Turbeky	Hungary	1949	Pro Patria
Uram	Hungary	1948	Lucchese
Vinyei	Hungary	1949	Pro Patria
Virpalek	Czechoslovakia	1946	Juventus
Veros	Hungary	1947	Bari
Vukas	Yugoslavia	1957	Bologna
Wellish	Hungary	1947	Rodigrano
Zorge	Hungary	1947	Prato

REST OF EUROPE

Adcock	Gt. Britain	1947	Padova
Bongiorni	France	1948	Torino
Bonifaci	France	1954	Inter
Bahtz	Germany	1952	Torino
Balcut A.E.	Turkey	1951	Spal
Balcut E.	Turkey	1950	Salernitana
Charles	Gt. Britain	1957	Juventus
Firmani	Gt. Britain	1955	Sampdoria
Fuchs	Switzerland	1947	Venezia
Gudmundsson	Iceland	1948	Milan
Janda	Germany	1949	Fiorentina
Jordan	Gt. Britain	1948	Juventus
Lakenberg	Holland	1950	Pro Patria
Leduc	France	1949	Venezia
Lefter	Turkey	1951	Fiorentina
Marchi	Gt. Britain	1957	L. R. Vicenza
Michel	France	1950	Jesi
Mion	Belgium	1956	Atalanta
Oewirk	Austria	1956	Sampdoria
Raphy	France	1949	Pistoiese
Rawcliffe	Gt. Britain	1949	Alessandria
Roosenburg	Holland	1950	Fiorentina
Sloan	Gt. Britain	1948	Milan
Spikofski	Germany	1954	Catania
Sukru	Turkey	1959	Palermo
Vonlanthen	Switzerland	1955	Inter
Wilkes	Holland	1949	Inter
Woogt	Holland	1950	Messina
Zaro	Germany	1955	Triestina

AROUND THE WORLD



Germany defeated Belgium in a recent international and the picture above shows the star of the German attack, Dorfel (No. 11) attempting to flick the ball past Belgian goalkeeper Delhasse. He succeeded and it was the vital goal of the game. (Planet.)

YUGOSLAVIA

Sekularac comes back

DRAGOSLAV SEKULARAC, of Red Star (Belgrade) is a fortunate young man. Last October he was suspended for eighteen months following an incident in a league match and has been filling in time playing for Red Star's Ice Hockey team. Not as proficient on skates as he is on grass, Sekularac nevertheless doubled the club's attendances from 2,000 to 4,000. But now the ice hockey receipts will go back to normal. Sekularac has been forgiven following an appeal by the club.

This season's FA Cup produced one surprise after another, as all the top clubs were eliminated. Red Star, Partizan, Hajduk, Dinamo Zagreb and Vojvoidina all went out and now the final will be contested between two unknowns Vardar Skoplje and Varteks. Vardar are stuck firmly at the bottom of the first division league table — booked for relegation, while their final opponents are already in the second class.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Record gates

CAIRO fans had several top line international treats last month. First Swiss champions Young Boys called on their way back from a Far East tour and lost 3-1 to the top Egyptian club Zamalek SC and then the Hungarian national side met UAR before a crowd of 50,000. The Hungarians won 2-0, but failed to impress against a team that obviously liked the hard ground — and then the biggest draw of all Real Madrid met Zamalek. Di Stefano and Puskas (3) made sure that Real won (4-1), and the game created two new records for UAR; a capacity crowd of 100,000 paying close on fifty thousand dollars.

GHANA

Longer season

THE 1961 soccer season has already begun after a lay off of only a few weeks. In preparation for their World Cup matches with Morocco, the Black Star XI put out an experimental side against Mali and won 3-0 though without distinguishing themselves.

The number of clubs in the Ghana senior league has been increased from eight to fourteen which will obviously make the season considerably longer. One of the new teams is Ghana Republicans who have stirred up a great deal of discontent by "poaching" top class players already established with other clubs. The second series of the Nkrumah Gold Cup will be competed for by no less than sixteen West African countries, who have been grouped into four equal zones. The four winners will qualify for the semi-finals, and the final will be played in Accra during April, 1962. Present holders are Ghana who beat Nigeria in last year's final by three clear goals.

BELGIUM

High standard

LEAGUE leaders Standard FC are busy acquiring new stars for next season's venture into the European Cup. For the current campaign they have a first class Hungarian coach, Geza Kalocsai, a whole host of Belgian caps and the former Hungarian Istvan Sztani. Next season, after having served his obligatory twelve months residential qualification Irish international inside-forward Johnny Crossan will also be available — but apparently this is not enough for Standard. Already the club has engaged a new coach — Frenchman Jean Prouff, who will be assisted by Kalocsai's deputy former Belgian international Pol Anoul and feelers have been put out in all directions. Swedish centre-forward Agne Simonsson, said to be out of favour with Real Madrid has been one of their targets — Lorenzo Buffon Italian international 'keeper now with Inter is another. Belgians by the way are supposed to be part-timers!

AUSTRIA

Hanappi time

THE country's most popular player during 1960 was recently decided by one of the big Viennese sports papers with Gerhard Hanappi coming top of the poll. Hanappi, who collected almost half the votes, was an almost certain winner — he has been footballer of the year eight times altogether including an unbroken run from 1954 right up to date. Only two others have ever won the trophy: "Bimbo" Binder and star Rapid 'keeper Walter Zeman who scored a hat-trick between 1951 and 1953. FK Austria, league leaders and holders of the FA Cup are already out of this season's competition for which SC Rapid are the number one favourites. Of the other teams through to the quarter finals only newly promoted Schwechat, 1st Vienna and Grazer AK are given any chance.

ISRAEL

World Cup wins

UNDER Hungarian coach Gyula Mandi, Israel's national team has qualified for the play-off with Italy. Their victims were Cyprus, easily accounted for some months ago and more recently Ethiopia who agreed to play their home tie in Tel Aviv, and were beaten 1-0 and 3-2.

Another Hungarian coach working in Israel is Jeno Kalmar who is with new Cup winners Hapoel Tel Aviv. In the final at the Ramat Gan stadium, a new Israeli record was created when 45,000 people saw them beat Hapoel Petach Tikwah 2-1. Yugoslav coach Ljubisa Brocic, who spent several months in Barcelona until early in the new year, received many offers of employment and decided to accept what was probably the least lucrative. Perhaps he now prefers to work with amateurs after his term with one of the millionaire sides, but whatever his reasons he is now in Israel with Maccabi Tel Aviv.

WEST GERMANY

Early season

THE final of the 1961 championship will be played on June 24th, more or less the usual date, but so sure are the German FA that they will qualify for the World Cup final rounds next year that they have already announced plans to send the league campaign off to an early start next season. As a result the off season this summer will last for only four weeks and the new programme wil begin on August 5th.

1st FC Koln, runners up in the 1960 championship and disappointed with their performances this term, have signed the former Yugoslav international wing-half Zlatko Cajkowski as their new coach. Cajkowski, who was an outstanding player

six or seven years ago, had two seasons with the German club while studying in Cologne for a physical culture degree.

ARGENTINA

Breakaway

AFTER the spending sprees that the top Buenos Aires clubs have indulged in recently — touring Europe seeking star players for their new season which will begin in July — Boca Juniors, River Plate and Co. have broken away from the Argentinian FA and are trying to form a new league.

They claim that after spending fortunes on new players to boost the falling standard they cannot afford to play too many uninteresting league games and want the number of clubs reduced from the present sixteen to twelve. This will enable them to play far more "friendly internationals" that have proved to be such crowd pullers. River, Boca, Independiente, San Lorenzo, Racing, Huracan and Velz Sarsfield are in with the rebels, but who will the other five be?

Maybe the "big" clubs will be able to find a place for one of the unfashionable teams, Argentinos Juniors who finished second last season and all but won the title.

SPAIN

Trophies galore

FOLLOWING Barcelona's elimination from the Inter Cities Fairs Cup, the near inevitable has occurred: club President Miro-Sans has been forced to resign. Pending a new election, Vice-President Don Antonio Julia de Capmany takes over and now practically every wealthy business man in Catalonia is being tipped for the job.

The Spaniard's are unusually fond of awarding trophies. At the end of each season dozens are handed out for the best defence, the best attack, the champions, the most sporting, the best goalkeeper and so on. One award that is always eagerly sought after is the Trofeo Pichichi which goes annually to the highest scoring player. Since the trophy was first put up in 1953 Di Stefano has won it five times and in the present struggle he and team-mate Puskas are the only likely winners. Ferenc Puskas took it last year with 26 goals and at the moment he leads with 22.

Although Atletico Bilbao have never joined their rivals, Real Madrid and Barcelona in the hunt for the world's top stars, they are jealously proud of their fine record which over the years is better than either of the others. Not to be outdone in the matter of Stadia, Bilbao are preparing a series of improvements to modernise their 44,000 capacity San Mames stadium. The first step is the erection of a new main stand which will be built during the summer at a cost of seven million pesetas.

MEXICO

Mexican plans

WITH their ultimate rivals, Paraguay sadly out of form and continually being robbed of their best players Mexican officials are more than a little optimistic about their chances of reaching Chile. During the next few weeks they have a stiff programme including the final games of the North and Central America qualifying zone (and a European tour).

Several of the players who made the trip to Sweden in 1958 are still holding down their places in the national side including goalkeeper Antonio Carbajal, Hector Hernandes, Salvadore Reyes — and their best player of three years back, wing-half Alfonso Portugal.

CANADA

Expansion ideas

IN the last few years Canadian standards of play have risen considerably largely as a result of the influx of many "refugees". The continental influence is clearly seen by the names of the most popular clubs — Italia, Polonia, Cantalia, Hungaria, Hakoah.

The chief problem holding back further development is the size of the country which makes it all but impossible to organise a national league championship, and for the moment at least the Canadians must be content with provincial leagues. Ontario and Quebec, two provinces that have joined forces, are currently enjoying top place in the country with better football, larger attendances and a greater degree of professionalism than elsewhere.

Canada's representatives in the next New York tournament will be Concordia from Montreal. Champions in 1959, Concordia recently discarded their 7,000 capacity stadium after concluding an agreement to stage their games at the American football stadium of M'Gill University.

FRANCE

Cup successes

THE French have a unique custom of properly constituted football body in the territory and has been since 1929. The France to play in Algeria. Of course this means that most fans cannot follow their clubs, but this season the gates have been far better than usual. The last round for example averaged 13,000 which is far better than the usual average for league matches.

Algerian followers have been hard hit by the internal troubles in the country and will not be seeing any French Cup ties this season. Other games usually staged in Oran have also been cancelled: Reims - Real Madrid and Reims - Racing.

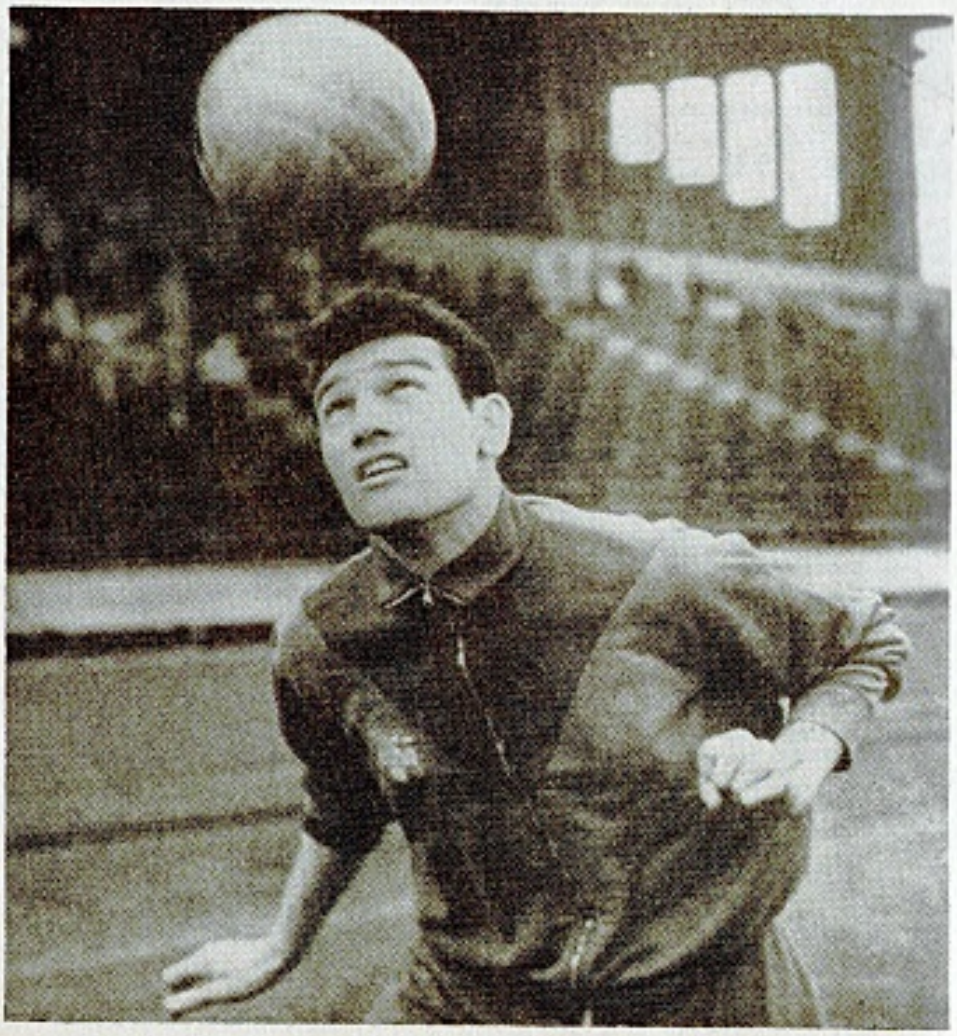
After their team's poor performance against Belgium in Paris the FFF were blessed with an anonymous telegram which read "thanks for the fine advertisement for Rugby".

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Correction

THE Northern Rhodesia F.A. is the only properly constituted body in the territory and has been since 1929. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Football League is but a few months of age and was formed solely to promote professional multi-racial football in the Federation. There is no question that the control of football, both amateur and professional in N. Rhodesia lies in the hands of the N.R.F.A. the only soccer body constitutionally affiliated to F.I.F.A. through the Football Association of Southern Africa.

N.R.F.A. Secretary Mr. C. Holbrook states that the association is not grappling for the control of the newly inaugurated professional league. Moreover the membership of the N.R.F.A. is open to all races of both amateur and professional status.



Captain of Spain's Barcelona is Segarra who is seen here getting in a spot of heading practice prior to an end-of-season game. (Planet.)

European fixtures

The camera caught the players in a unique slow-motion study during this Dutch League game between NAC and GVAV at Breda. The NAC defenders are seen in white shirts. Their team won 2-1. (P.A.I.)

AUSTRIA

SUNDAY, MAY 7th

Rapid v. LASK; Schwechat v. GAK; Austria-Salzburg gegen Vienna; Dornbirn v. WAC; Simmering gegen Sportklub; Neustadt v. Wien; SVS gegen Wacker.

SUNDAY, MAY 14th

LASK v. Neustadt; GAK v. Rapid; Vienna v. Schwechat; WAC gegen Austria-Salzburg; Sportklub v. Dornbirn; Simmering v. SVS; Austria-Wein gegen Wacker.

SUNDAY, MAY 21st

Wacker v. LASK; Neustadt v. GAK; Rapid v. Vienna; Schwechat gegen WAC; Austria-Salzburg v. Sportklub; Dornbirn v. Simmering; SVS v. Austria-Wein.

SUNDAY, MAY 28th

LASK v. Austria Wein; GAK v. Wacker; Vienna v. Neustadt; WAC v. Rapid; Sportklub v. Schwechat; Simmering v. Austria-Salzburg; Dornbirn v. SVS.

DENMARK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3rd

KB v. Koge.

SUNDAY, MAY 7th

Vejle v. B 1903; Koge v. AGF; OB v. B 1913; AIA v. KB; B 1909 v. Esbjerg; Sif v. Fr. Haven.

THURSDAY, MAY 11th

Cup Final

SUNDAY, MAY 14th

B 1913 v. B 1909; AIA v. Koge; KB v. Vejle; B 1903 v. OB; Fr. Haven v. AGF; Esbjerg v. SIF.

SUNDAY, MAY 21st

AGF v. Esbjerg; Vejle v. AIA; Koge v. Fr. Haven; OB v. KB; B 1909 v. B 1903; SIF v. B 1913.

SUNDAY, MAY 28th

Denmark v. E. Germany (Full International). (Under-23 same day in E. Germany.)

FRANCE

THURSDAY, MAY 11th

Valenciennes v. Reims; Lens v. Nice; Angers v. Monaco; R.C. Paris v. St. Etienne; Le Havre v. Troyes; Nancy v. Rennes; Lyon v. S.F.F.C.; Limoges v. Rouen; Nimes v. Sedan; Toulouse v. Grenoble.

SUNDAY, MAY 14th

Troyes v. Lens; Sedan v. Valenciennes; Rennes v. Lyon; R.C. Paris v. Monaco; St. Etiene v. Le Havre; Nice v. S.F.F.C.; Grenoble v. Nancy; Limoges v. Toulouse; Nimes v. Angers; Rouen v. Reims.

SUNDAY, MAY 21st

Reims v. Rennes; Valenciennes v. Limoges; Lens v. Nimes; Angers v. Troyes; S.F.F.C. v. Sedan; Nancy v. Rouen; Lyon v. Le Havre; Monaco v. St. Etienne; Grenoble v. Nice; Toulouse v. R.C. Paris.

SUNDAY, MAY 28th

Troyes v. Lyon; Sedan v. Angers; Valenciennes v. Grenoble; Rennes v. S.F.F.C.; R.C. Paris v. Reims; Le Havre v. Monaco; St. Etienne v. Toulouse; Nice v. Nancy Limoges v. Nimes; Rouen v. Lens.

WEST GERMANY

SUNDAY, MAY 7th

Alem. Aachen v. Bor. Monchengladbach; 1. FC Koln v. SV Sodingen; RW Oberhausen v. Rot-Weiss Essen; Meidericher SpV v. Bor. Dortmund; Schalke 04 v. Duisburger SpV; VfL Bochum v. Hamborn 07; Westfalia Herne v. Pr. Munster; TSV Marl-Huls v. Viktoria Koln 04.

HOLLAND

SUNDAY, MAY 7th

Rapid JC v. VVV; MVV v. Feyenoord; NOAD v. PSV; DOS v. Ajax; DWS v. Elinkwijk; GVAV v. Willem II; Sparta v. Fortuna '54; ADO v. Enschede; Alkmaar v. NAC.

MONDAY, MAY 22nd

NAC v. VVV; Feyenoord v. Rapid JC; PSV v. MVV; Ajax v. NOAD; Elinkwijk v. DOS; Willem II v. DWS; Fortuna '54 v. GVAV; Enschede v. Sparta; Alkmaar v. ADO.

MONDAY, MAY 28th

VVV v. Feyenoord; Rapid JC v. PSV; MVV v. Ajax; NOAD v. Elinkwijk; DOS v. Willem II; DWS v. Fortuna '54; GVAV v. Enschede; Sparta v. Alkmaar; NAC v. ADO.

HUNGARY

SUNDAY, MAY 14th

Csepel v. Bp. Honved; MTK v. FTC; Pecs v. Debrecen; Salgotarj. BTC v. Dorog; Szeged v. Diosgyor; Tatabanya v. Gyor; Ujpesti v. Vasas.

SUNDAY, MAY 21st

Bp. Honved v. Pecs; Debrecen v. Dorog; Diosgyor v. MTK; FTC v. Csepel; Gyor v. Ujpesti Dozsa; Tatabanya v. Salgotarj. BTC; Vasas v. Szeged.

ITALY

SUNDAY, MAY 7th

Atalanta v. Lazio; Bari v. Catania; Fiorentina v. Milan; Internazionale v. Torino; Juventus v. Lecco; Napoli v. Udinese; Padova v. Sampdoria; Roma v. Bologna; Spal v. Lanerossi Vicenza.

SUNDAY, MAY 14th

Bologna v. Padova; Catania v. Napoli; Internazionale v. Fiorentina; Juventus v. Atalanta; Lanerossi Vicenza v. Bari; Lazio v. Milan; Lecco v. Spal; Sampdoria v. Roma; Udinese v. Torino.

SUNDAY, MAY 21st

Atalanta v. Lanerossi Vicenza; Bari v. Sampdoria; Bologna v. Fiorentina; Milan v. Lecco; Napoli v. Juventus; Padova v. Catania; Roma v. Internazionale; Torino v. Lazio; Udinese v. Spal.

SUNDAY, MAY 28th

Fiorentina v. Atalanta; Internazionale v. Napoli; Lanerossi Vicenza v. Roma; Lazio v. Bari; Lecco v. Bologna; Padova v. Juventus; Sampdoria v. Udinese; Spal v. Milan; Torino v. Catania.

PORTUGAL

SUNDAY, MAY 14th

Lusitano G.C. v. As. Academica Coimbra; Atletico C.P. v. G.D. Caf; Leixoes S.C. v. Sporting C.P.; S. Com. Salgueiros v. Spg. C. Braga; Vitoria SC. v. F.C. Porto; S. L. Benfica v. Spg. C. Covilha; F.C. Barreirense v. C.P. Belenenses.

SUNDAY, MAY 21st

(World Cup Qualifying Match at Lisbon between Portugal and England — no league fixtures.)

SUNDAY, MAY 28th

G.D. Caf v. Lusitano G.C.; Sporting C.P. v. Atletico C.P.; Spg. C. Braga v. Leixoes S.C.; F.C. Porto v. S. Com. Salgueiros; Spg. C. Covilha v. Vitoria S.C.; C.F. Belenenses v. S.L. Benfica; As. Academica Coimbra v. F.C. Barreirense.

SWITZERLAND

SUNDAY, MAY 7th

Chaux-de-Fonds v. Biel; Chiasso v. Lucerne; Grasshoppers v. Fribourg; Grenchen v. Young Fellows; Lausanne v. Servette; Winterthur v. Basle; Young Boys v. Zurich.

SUNDAY, MAY 14th

Biel v. Basle; Chiasso v. Winterthur; Fribourg v. Chaux-de-Fonds; Lucerne v. Grenchen; Servette v. Grasshoppers; Young Fellows v. Young Boys; Zurich v. Lausanne.

SATURDAY, MAY 20th

(No league fixtures this weekend in view of World Cup Qualifying match between Switzerland and Belgium.)

SUNDAY, MAY 28th

Basle v. Fribourg; Chaux-de-Fonds v. Servette; Grasshoppers v. Zurich; Lausanne v. Young Fellows; Grenchen v. Chiasso; Winterthur v. Biel; Young Boys v. Lucerne.

SOUTH AMERICANS IN ITALY

As mentioned on Page 29 of this issue we list here the South Americans who have moved to Italian clubs since the war as well as the foreigners currently appearing in Belgium First Division football.

SOUTH AMERICA

Name	Born	To Italy	
Abalby	Argentina	1949	Genoa
Abbadie	Uruguay	1956	Genoa
Alarcon	Argentina	1949	Genoa
Altafini	Brazil	1958	Milan
Amalfi	Brazil	1951	Torino
Angeli	Brazil	1960	Fiorentina
Angelillo	Argentina	1957	Inter
Arco	Paraguay	1949	Lazio
Basso	Argentina	1949	Inter
Bello	Argentina	1947	Sampdoria
Benegas	Paraguay	1950	Triestina
Boye	Argentina	1949	Genoa
Botelho	Brazil	1955	Fiorentina
Bovio	Argentina	1946	Inter
Cacciavillani	Uruguay	1955	Pro Patria
Calicchio	Argentina	1947	Sampdoria
Calvanese	Argentina	1959	Genoa
Cancela	Uruguay	1956	Atalanta
Candales	Uruguay	1947	Napoli
Cerilla	Uruguay	1947	Napoli
Cerioni	Argentina	1946	Inter
Clerici	Brazil	1960	Lecco
Colella	Brazil	1955	Juventus
Conti	Argentina	1956	Juventus
Cucchiaroni	Argentina	1956	Milan
Curti Dav.	Brazil	1947	Genoa
Curti Jose	Argentina	1948	Sampdoria
Da Costa	Brazil	1955	Roma
DelVecchio	Brazil	1957	Verona
Demarco	Argentina	1959	Bologna
De Menezes	Brazil	1955	Napoli
Desiderio	Argentina	1960	Catania
Di Paola	Argentina	1946	Roma
Di Pietro	Brazil	1955	Genoa
Esperon	Argentina	1946	Roma
Fantoni	Brazil	1947	Lazio
Feresin	Brazil	1955	Spal
Flamini	Argentina	1946	Lazio
Florio	Argentina	1951	Torino
Garcia	Uruguay	1949	Bologna
Ghiggia	Uruguay	1953	Roma
Giarrizzo	Argentina	1953	Palermo
Giorgi	Argentina	1947	Bologna
Gomez	Uruguay	1956	Palermo
Gonzales	Argentina	1951	Lucchese
Grillo	Argentina	1957	Milan
Guaglianone	Uruguay	1960	Lazio
Landolfi	Argentina	1945	Padova
La Paz	Uruguay	1947	Napoli
Leopardi	Uruguay	1957	Genoa
Locatelli	Argentina	1960	Torino
Lojacono	Argentina	1956	Vicenza
Longo	Argentina	1960	Cagliari
Lopez	Argentina	1947	Stabia
Lorenzo	Argentina	1948	Sampdoria
Manfredini	Argentina	1959	Roma
Martegani	Argentina	1950	Padova
Martino	Argentina	1949	Juventus
Maschio	Argentina	1957	Bologna
Masci	Argentina	1955	Inter
Montagnoli	Argentina	1954	Spal
Montuori	Argentina	1955	Fiorentina
Morello	Argentina	1956	Padova
Moro	Uruguay	1956	Napoli
Morrone	Argentina	1960	Lazio
Marolo	Brazil	1955	Vicenza
Natteri	Peru	1956	Triestina
Ortega	Paraguay	1946	Genoa
Pante	Argentina	1945	Roma
Parodi G.	Paraguay	1955	Padova
Parodi S.	Paraguay	1956	Fiorentina
Pedemonte	Uruguay	1946	Inter
Pentrelli	Argentina	1957	Udinese
Peretti	Argentina	1947	Roma
Pesaola	Argentina	1947	Roma
Rao	Argentina	1951	Sanremese
Ricagni	Argentina	1953	Juventus
Rodriguez	Uruguay	1947	Salernitana
Rosa	Argentina	1954	Sampdoria
Sabbatella	Argentina	1949	Sampdoria
Santos	Argentina	1949	Torino
Schiaffino	Uruguay	1954	Milan
Seghini	Argentina	1956	Bologna
Siciliano	Brazil	1960	Vicenza
Sifredi	Argentina	1947	Salernitana
Sivori	Argentina	1957	Juventus
Suzano	Brazil	1947	Salernitana
Taioli	Argentina	1946	Mantova
Tacchi	Argentina	1956	Torino
Tozzi	Brazil	1956	Lazio
Unzain	Paraguay	1950	Lazio
Vairo	Argentina	1955	Juventus
Valle	Argentina	1947	Roma
Vargas	Costa Rica	1950	Pisa
Verdeal	Argentina	1946	Genoa
Vernazza	Argentina	1956	Palermo
Vidal E.	Uruguay	1953	Fiorentina
Vidal S. P.	Argentina	1947	Lazio
Volpi	Uruguay	1946	Inter
Zapirain	Uruguay	1946	Inter

and foreigners playing in Belgium

UP till a few years ago, the Belgian clubs — except those of the mining regions like Limburg and Charleroi — only included players of the home country in their first teams. To avoid foreigners playing in the championship, the Belgian authorities obliged every foreign player to live for two years in Belgium, before being allowed to play in the national competition.

A year ago, on the proposal of certain clubs like Anderlecht and Standard, the abolition of this rule was seriously considered. Finally, the obligation of residence was reduced to one year.

It is, however, not the reduction of the qualification that has resulted in so many foreigners playing in the Belgian championship this season. Indeed, about thirty players — one sixth of the total strength — as there are sixteen clubs — are playing regularly in Division One.

What are the reasons that provocated this type of internationalisation of the Belgian championship of Division 1? There are three. 1—The present liking for the players of the Congo that came from the satisfaction of the performances of the first two to arrive — Mokuna who is with La Gantoise after playing as a professional in Portugal — and Bonga-Bonga. 2—The maturity of many young Hungarian players who came to Belgium nearly five years ago. 3—The promotion to Division I of Patro Eisden (an important mining centre), a club which possesses no fewer than six foreigners.

CONGOLIANS

Alost—Mayama; **Daring C.B.**—Assaka and Mayunga; **Gantoise**—Mokuna; **St. Trond**—N'dala and Lolinga; **Standard**—Bonga-Bonga and Kabambo; **Union St. Gilloise**—Kalunda; **C.S. Verviers**—Kasongo and Kalamba.

HUNGARIANS

Anderlecht—Dresev, Wobling and Nemes; **Gantoise**—Banki; **F.C. Liegeois**—Todor and Purjesz; **01 Charleroi**—Vardai; **Patro Eisden**—Decsi; **Standard**—Stany.

ITALIANS

01 Charleroi—Silvagni; **Patro Eisden**—Tetela and Marana; **Standard**—Delunardo.

POLES

Patro Eisden—Segat, Szostek and Makowski; **C.S. Verviers**—Ogon.

YUGOSLAVIANS

Patro Eisden—Zvar.

Many other foreign players are waiting to complete their year's qualification and are figuring in reserve teams. Three of the most notable are the Irishman Johnny Crossan (Standard), the Luxemburger Pilot (Standard) and the Hungarian Kersai (Anderlecht).

The great majority of all foreign players in Belgium are giving complete satisfaction. Probably the most successful is the Hungarian Stany. Others who have achieved notability are Assaka and Mayunga (Daring) who between them scored 25 of the 37 goals obtained by their team in 22 matches.

Bonga-Bonga the hard-working half-back, Lolinga the most dangerous forward of St. Trond, Mayama the Alost opportunist, Silvagni the outstanding defender of Olympic of Charleroi and Kasongo and Kalamba of Verviers are others in the same category.

But the Antwerp province clubs: Antwerp, Beerschot and Lierse S.K. possess 100% Belgian teams.

Paul Bonga Bonga the Standard wing-half who comes from Leopoldville in the Congo, is one of a number of foreigners at present playing in Belgium.

In three recent internationals the Belgians disappointed says
RAYMOND DEBISSCHOP

UNHAPPY TRILOGY . . .

THE Belgian team, during the last three weeks of March, used up the greater part of its 1960-61 international calendar by playing successively if not successfully against Germany, France and Holland.

That Belgium did not succeed was chiefly the fault of the forwards. Even in Paris where the draw was gained, the Belgian team played virtually without an effective attack. They never succeeded in turning their territorial advantage into goals due to the individual and collective failure of this forward line.

This lack of penetrating power is not surprising when the influence of the S.C. Anderlecht club is considered in the national team. Five international players have come from this club recently. If their opponents allow them to play football then they are successful.

The international results of the season prove this point as Belgium gained a win against Hungary (2-1), made a draw with France (1-1) but lost to the more vigorous Swiss, the definite Germans and the fast Dutch.

On the other hand, the Belgian defence, who made a good impression against Germany and France, really cracked at Feyenoord in conceding six goals. Why was this?

"I say, haven't you forgotten something . . . ?"

The answer lay in the fact that the defence was able to cope with its own shortcomings in Frankfurt and Paris because these two matches were played at a slow pace, but against the Dutch, the lack of mobility, placing and reflex before the fast Dutch forwards combined with the latter's straightforward play which did not allow the Belgians to organise themselves, led to their downfall.

During this spell the only defender to give complete satisfaction was Guy Delhasse the F.C. Liegeois goalkeeper who saved brilliantly from Seeler, Dorfel, Kopa, Piantoni and others, and who, at Feyenoord stood between his team and a more heavier defeat. The misuse of the ball by the Belgian defenders was criminal in that eighty per cent. of clearances were intercepted before the half-way line.

What of the future? For many years the Belgian players were reproached for their lack of technique. Now this is regretted since at the same time that they have gained in technique they have lost some efficiency and enthusiasm. Jurion, Houf, Hannon, Lippens and van Himst are all fine ball players but when they are in possession they are inclined to hold on for too long, overdo the individualism and make one pass too many.

Naturally it revives the old argument between the supporters of the two distinct methods — the "fighters" and the "technicians". To be successful it has always been apparent that a team must be composed of a balance of the two ingredients and there is no evidence to support the theory that this does not hold good today.

Linfield start as Favourites

The Irish Cup Final is assessed by
COLM DEVLIN

THE Oval, on April 22, will undoubtedly house one of the biggest crowds to be present at a club match in Northern Ireland for many years.

An Irish Cup final with more appeal than Glenavon versus Linfield would be difficult to envisage. Glenavon's 5-1 victory at Lurgan in the last meeting of these two sides has done nothing to lessen the anticipation of the fans for this final.

Indeed, had the result been reversed the gate would have suffered heavily for previous to their brilliant second round Cup win over Ards in the week before their victory over Linfield, Glenavon's displays had not been in keeping with their form of last season when they were league champions.

The semi-finals, in which Glenavon beat Crusaders and Linfield beat Ballyclare Comrades were something of a disappointment. Semi-finals, however, are notorious for not rising to expectations. The Windsor side had to fight hard to overcome the junior team — Ballyclare Comrades who in the previous round put out senior opponents Ballymena United.

Tommy Dickson was back to top form and he more than anyone else was responsible for the Linfield win. Ballyclare fought hard but just did not have a player in the Dickson class.

Glenavon are never happy against Crusaders and in their semi-final with the Shore Road side were more than fortunate to get through by the odd goal in five. Jimmy Jones was once again well held by Crusaders' centre-half Albert Campbell and it was only when the latter was injured — just before half-time — that the Glenavon forward began to show any zip at all.

Linfield will almost certainly start favourites to retain the Cup. They have a long and successful record as a cup team and it is mainly this factor together with their more aggressive style of play that their supporters say will keep the Cup at Windsor Park. Although there is little to choose between the respective forward lines I always feel that the Linfield front line are over-dependent on Tommy Dickson. If he is off form the entire side is thrown out of gear.

I also doubt the ability of centre-half John Parke to hold Glenavon's international centre-forward Jimmy Jones. The latter came out well on top in their last meeting. Linfield's full-backs have a slight edge on the Glenavon pair but the arrival of Joe Kinkaid at Mourne View Park has resulted in a very definite improvement and return of confidence in the Glenavon defence as a whole.

Linfield are still chasing the elusive Cup and League double. They have also reached the semi-finals of the North/South tournament. Obviously the players therefore are going to be under a great strain right up to Cup final week. Staleness and injuries could result in a team not quite fighting fit for the final.

On the other hand, Glenavon are out of the running for league honours and manager Jimmy McAlinden will make sure that they will take the field happy in mind and limb. All things considered I take the Lurgan side to bring the Irish Cup to Mourne View Park after a hard and, I hope, interesting game.

Northern Ireland's World Cup game against West Germany will be played in the Olympic Stadium on May 10. This was the venue of Glenavon's match with Hertha last November. The West German's game will be the most important of the three Northern Ireland will play on their tour. The others are a friendly against Italy and a World Cup match with Greece.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS . . . . . MAY

Important World Cup matches this month

BY tradition, May is always the busiest football month in the international sense. For the greater part of the world domestic issues have been settled and top players can be spared by their clubs for international tours which though they don't always realise it, broaden the player's experience and set him thinking (the most important point of all) about the many things he's seen in his travels.

Why did he have such a bad game against that little inside-left in Sofia or Bangkok; why was he so tired after only an hour in a game that had seemed to be played at such a leisurely pace compared with the speed of the game at home?

Learning most, as we always do from our mistakes, May is a particularly important time for useful tours because when they are over most players can relax for a few weeks and without the urgent need to think about the league match the following weekend, we can ponder on the outcome of the tour.

This year, however, May provides more than a stimulating experience for the fixture list is dominated by a large number of vitally important World Cup qualifying matches.

By the end of the month we shall have a far clearer picture of the final rounds which will be held this time next year, and for which at the moment only, Chile, Brazil and Argentina are qualified (writes Eric Batty).

By the end of the month we can expect that at least two or three others will have added their names to the list of certain starters. Certainly West Germany and England should settle any remaining doubts about their qualification, and I would not be at all surprised if Peru, Spain and Scotland are all much happier about their fate.

Scotland have a fine opportunity to claim their place in the final rounds, and seem to have a much improved side. With three matches in the first two weeks of May, the Scots could find themselves in a very nice position from which they can confidently await the arrival of the Czechs at Hampden Park in the autumn, with the sure knowledge that if they win there they are through.

This is in fact what I expect to happen, for the Republic of Ireland will surely not be able to win in Glasgow despite the fact that they will be as well supported there by the Celtic population as they would be at their own Dalymount Park.

Win at home to Eire, get a total of two points from the games at Dalymount and the Strahov Stadion in Prague and the Scots can book their passages to Chile.

Perhaps the most intriguing qualification group in Europe is the Sweden-Switzerland-Belgium affair. My fancy was for Sweden, but during the past twelve months the Swiss have improved considerably after recalling Karl Rappan to take charge of their team, and have in fact already gained two valuable points from a match in Brussels in the autumn.

Sweden, too, have already earned two points — at home to Belgium and for them the game at Rasunda against the Rappanmen will be of vital importance. Beat the Swiss, and then maybe the Belgians will help them out by taking a point from Berne.

England and Ireland also play decisive matches in this period. The English are away to Portugal (after Wembley's Mexico match) and one wonders how they will fare in Lisbon. The Portuguese have long ago forgotten that humiliating 10-0 defeat that England inflicted on them back in 1947 — their memories do not go back any further than 1955 when they won 3-1 at Porto.

At home they will certainly not be an easy side to beat, but scoring goals has never been an easily acquired art for the Portuguese, and this could be the decisive factor, as it was when the two teams last met in England. Portugal were vastly superior in every phase of the game, when the two sides last met—at Wembley in 1958 — every phase that is save scoring goals, and though the Portuguese knew it too and brought on a substitute centre-forward they went down 2-1.

For Sepp Herberger and West German fans the Germany-Ireland match; which will be played either in Hamburg or Hannover, is the clincher.

Certainly the Germans should not be beaten, and even a draw will make it all but certain that they will not be eliminated. My crystal ball points to the likelihood of Greece and Ireland sharing the points from their matches and if the Germans draw with Ireland that would put them in an unassailable position.

Apart from the official matches there are several encounters lined up that will give a line to present world ratings. Brazil who will be in action against Uruguay are of course World champions though they have in fact been far from convincing since they won their title and have achieved little of note during the past twelve months.

Their team shows little change from the side that did so well in Sweden, and although Didi has yet to regain the place he lost during his unprofitable sojourn with Real Madrid the team is substantially the same but will be four years older, in 1962.

This is significant and though not necessarily disastrous, it should not be overlooked that the rearguard especially has an aged look about it. The oldest player is left-back Nilton Santos at 35 but Djalma Santos, Bellini, Gilmar, Zito and Garrincha or Julinho are not so very far behind him. It will be interesting to see what kind of team the Brazilians field.

The Russians will re-enter the international arena with a visit to Poland, and they should account for the Poles without difficulty following the 7-1 hiding they gave them last year.

. . . and here is the May diary

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South American Commentary by Gordon Jeffery

Summer Octagonal tourney a success

WHEN the League football seasons end in the South American countries, the players take their well-earned rest — by playing football! The only change seems to be that instead of playing against clubs of their own country, they either visit or are visited by clubs from the other South American — and sometimes from European — countries.

Thus, since the Brazilian league programmes were completed, Santos, before making what we hope will be their annual pilgrimage to Europe, played matches in Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico; Botafogo toured in Peru; America — the 1960 champions of the Rio region — played seven matches in Colombia and Argentina; whilst at home in Brazil Vasco de Gama entertained Real Madrid who, incidentally, proved a disappointment on the day to the Brazilians.

The real delight of the South Americans is for an international tournament for clubs and one that was generally regarded as a distinct success — and will be repeated next year in all probability — was the Summer Octagonal Tournament. Eight clubs took part in this as the name suggests: River Plate and Boca Juniors were a strong pair representing Argentina; Cerro, who this season only narrowly failed to win the Uruguayan championship from Penarol, and Nacional were the two from Uruguay; and Flamengo, Vasco de Gama, and Sao Paulo and Corinthians represented the two principal Brazilian regions; Rio de Janiero and Sao Paulo.

Each of these eight clubs played against the other seven and the floodlight matches were staged in groups of four at Montevideo (Uruguay), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Rio de Janiero and Sao Paulo (both Brazil).

The first group of four matches resulted in three drawn games and an odd-goal-in-three victory (or defeat!) to suggest that the eight clubs were evenly matched and that the overall tournament would be keenly and closely contested. The later results confirmed this first impression — indeed of the 28 matches played, in only seven was there more than a single goal between the two teams, and the position after six matches had been played by each club was as follows:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Cerro	6	4	1	1	8	7	9
Boca Juniors	6	3	2	1	13	5	8
Flamengo	6	4	0	2	7	8	8
Corinthians	6	3	1	2	13	12	7
River Plate	6	2	2	2	9	7	6
Vasco de Gama	6	2	1	3	7	9	5
Sao Paulo	6	1	1	4	9	11	3
Nacional	6	0	2	4	2	9	2

With Cerro and Flamengo meeting each other in the seventh and final group of matches, Boca Juniors — paired against Sao Paulo whose single victory had been over Nacional — seemed to have a good outside chance of winning the championship. Boca had shared the leadership after three matches with their fellow Argentinians River Plate and the Brazilian pair, Corinthians and Flamengo. In the fourth group of matches Corinthians and River Plate both lost — the latter to Flamengo who stayed on top with the also-winning Boca.

Boca and Flamengo met in the fifth group of matches and the Argentinians won by four goals to nil only, surprisingly, to lose their next match by four goals to three to Corinthians. Meanwhile the less-fancied Cerro, after losing their second match (to Boca 0-3) had been creeping steadily up the table and, whilst Boca lost to the Corinthians, a narrow 2-1 win over Vasco de Gama put them into the lead. But their final match was against Flamengo and Boca's against Sao Paulo.

In the event, as my final table shows, it was as usual the Brazilians who reaffirmed their leadership in South American football. The Sao Paulo club played their part notably by thrashing Boca by five goals to one whilst, in Montevideo, the Uruguayans had to watch their aspiring Cerro heroes lose to Flamengo by two goals to nil.

Flamengo's winning team in this final match was Ari; Joubert, Jordan; Nelinho, Bolero, Carlinhos; Moacir, Othon, Henrique, Gerson (who scored both goals) and Baba. Dida had been at inside-left in some of the earlier games with Gerson outside-right and Moacir inside-right, and Fernando was in goal in the match against Boca when Flamengo lost four-nil. There were of course many positional changes in the defence.

Cerro's team was Gonzalez; Dalmao, Soria; Brum, Villatino, A. Rodriguez; Coccinello, Casa, Suaresz, De Brittos and Alvarez. In other matches Carretti and W. Gonzalez appeared in Cerro's defence and Pippo and Pintos in the forward line.

Vasca de Gama were represented by most of the players who featured in their 2-2 draw with Real Madrid with their strong defence marshalled around Paulinho, Bellini and Orlando — Boca Juniors have justifiable hopes that the latter pair will sign for them. Delem, who played successfully for the national eleven during Coutinho's convalescence, was the star of the Vasco de Gama forwards.

RESULTS AND FINAL TABLE

	F	Ce	B	R	C	V	S	N	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
FLAMENGO	■	2.0	0.4	1.0	2.1	0.1	3.2	1.0	7	5	0	2	9	8	10
CERRO	0.2	■	0.3	1.1	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	7	4	1	2	8	9	9
BOCA JUNIORS	4.0	3.0	■	1.1	3.4	2.0	1.5	0.0	7	3	2	2	14	10	8
RIVER PLATE	0.1	1.1	1.1	■	2.1	1.2	3.2	3.0	7	3	2	2	11	8	8
CORINTHIANS	1.2	2.3	4.3	1.2	■	2.1	2.1	2.2	7	3	1	3	14	14	7
VASCO DE GAMA	1.0	1.2	0.2	2.1	1.2	■	2.2	1.1	7	2	2	3	8	10	6
SAO PAULO	2.3	0.1	5.1	2.3	1.2	2.2	■	2.0	7	2	1	4	14	12	5
NACIONAL	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.2	■	7	0	3	4	3	10	3

F—Flamengo Ce—Cerro B—Boca R—River Plate C—Corinthians V—Vasco de Gama S—Sao Paulo N—Nacional

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Front Row (left to right): Barreiro (coach), Facundo, Miguel, Ruiz, Garcia, Sanfilippo and Boggio.

Spurs are now poised for the famous 'Double'

says JACK ROLLIN

INTO the last few weeks of the season and Tottenham Hotspur have an excellent chance of achieving the famous "double" —Championship and F.A. Cup win. This has been won on only two previous occasions: Preston North End in 1889 and Aston Villa in 1897 when both competitions were considerably smaller.

March had proved an unhappy month for Spurs and they entered the Easter holiday programme only three points ahead of their only rivals Sheffield Wednesday, who by way of a remarkable run of consistency in which they had taken twenty-five points from fifteen unbeaten League games, had put themselves within striking distance of the Londoners.

It is significant that during the same period Spurs had taken only nineteen points from their matches. But the holiday games swung the issue away from Wednesday again who dropped points to Blackburn Rovers and relegation-threatened Newcastle United yet managed to preserve their unbeaten run. Tottenham gained maximum points from their three games and established a five point lead, thus reviving hopes of the elusive "double".

One of the most important differences between the two sides, in purely general terms, concerns the respective attacks. Whereas Spurs have been able to utilise several above average replacements without subsequent loss of effectiveness when injuries have hit their forwards, Wednesday have struggled all season, apart from a period mid-season, with problems in at least four of the five forward berths. Wednesday's defence has been consistency itself though.

Other questions to be partly answered during the Easter games were vital ones of promotion and relegation in other divisions. Most clubs facing relegation have produced some startling form which has merely served to confuse the overall picture. From Division Two the likely promotion candidates are Sheffield United and Ipswich Town. Bury have shot ahead in Division Three and both Peterborough United, the first team to score a century of goals in the Football League this season, and Crystal Palace seem certain of promotion to Division Three.

Unfortunately the rainy weather ruined many attendance figures. Gates over the week-end period reached their lowest post-war Easter level with under two million spectators and snow caused the postponement of several matches in the north at the end of the four day period. But again the better figures came from those days when the shops were closed and the now familiar family expeditions in this field were foiled.

There was the usual rush of transfers before the deadline mainly by clubs anxious to improve their chances of moving away from relegation zones. Among the more interesting moves Blackburn Rovers Cup Final goalkeeper Harry Leyland was transferred to Third Division Tranmere Rovers, Newcastle signed Brighton reserve goalkeeper Dave Hollins (a Welsh World Cup probable), Wolves' South African outside-left Des Horne joined Blackpool as successor to fellow countryman Bill Perry and centre-half Bill Dodgin returned to Fulham the club that originally transferred him to Arsenal after the player had been unfairly barracked by a section of the Fulham crowd.

League Champions Burnley suffered three blows in the space of a few days: a reverse in Hamburg to end their European Cup hopes, defeat by Spurs in the F.A. Cup and then a fine of £1,000 imposed by the Football League for fielding a weak team in their league game with Chelsea prior to the Hamburg match. With these first two reverses went all hope of a cup "treble" by the Turf Moor club.

The Football Association, too, showed their intention of enforcing stricter control by the temporary closing of the grounds of Plymouth Argyle and Gillingham following hooliganism by some spectators.

Plymouth had to play one game at Torquay and Gillingham one at Gravesend. A general tightening up on all instances of bad behaviour both on the field and off it must be applauded by those who are anxious to see the game rid itself of the bad name that its critics are inclined to give it.

With the winding up of the domestic front, the international scene has its fling. Disappointment at the failure of the Youth team in Portugal, uninspiring displays from the Under-23 team against Scotland and the Football League against the Scottish League have somewhat slowed the ethusiasm that greeted the early season international success. But again a sparkling win by the Under-23 side over Germany, hitherto undefeated at this level, restored some prestige.

Whether, in fact, the Scots have improved or England has lost some ground will have been virtually solved by now. But with important World Cup games to be played out this year, England cannot be over-confident at the moment. Perhaps this will prove a blessing in disguise.

Before and after. Prelude and finale of Hamburg's second goal in the European Cup tie with Burnley. Above left to right Elder, Miller (Burnley), Seeler, Werner (HSV), McIlroy and Blacklaw. Below left to right: Seeler on ground, Miller, Sturmer (HSV), Elder, Blacklaw on knees, Dehn (HSV) and Adamson (Burnley).

OCTOBER, 1960

NOVEMBER, 1960

DECEMBER, 1960

Back Numbers

Here are some of the first class, four colour, cover photos featured in previous editions of WORLD SOCCER. Seeler, Hamburg S.V. (April); Gento, Real Madrid (March); Faber, Dynamo Praha (February); Pele, Santos (January); Greiz, West Ham (December); Martinez, Barcelona, (November); Bubernik, Red Star Bratislava (October). There are also a host of other interesting articles, pictures and statistics included in each edition of WORLD SOCCER. Send 2/- (plus 4d. postage) for each back number required, to Circulation Manager, WORLD SOCCER, 1, Ludgate Circus Buildings, London, E.C.4, England.

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